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SOUTHERN TRUCKERS GUIDE 1911



AMZI GODDEN SEED Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

General Directions for Ordering Seeds.

How to Send an Order—You will find on the opposite page an order sheet, perforated for tearing out, also a blank envelope to send order in, with our printed address on same. If convenient always use this order sheet, and avoid writing anything on order except what pertains to order. Questions, etc., requiring an answer by letter, should be written on a separate sheet, so it cannot be overlooked.

Terms—All orders to secure prompt attention should be accompanied with the cash. We would like to know everyone, but that is impossible. We can only send to well-rated merchants, or parties well known to us without cash with order. When remittance falls short it is our custom to modify quantity sent, instead of delaying order for letter.

C. O. D.—We would not advise anyone to order seed "C. O. D." We do not fill such orders unless enough money is sent to pay express both ways in case the goods are not taken out of office; besides, it is more expensive to purchaser, as he has to pay the express company for returning the money.

How to Send Money—If your office is a money order office remit by postoffice order. If your office is not a money order office, send your remittance by registered mail; or, if you have an express office, an express money order will do.

About Delivering Seeds—It should be noted that our prices on all small seeds, including such items as Asparagus Seed, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Cantaloupes, Watermelons, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed, Parsley, Parsnips, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radishes, Spinach, Salsify, Squash, Tomato and Turnips, and any other small garden seed are delivered by mail, postpaid, or express at our expense. Now, when such items as these are ordered by express or freight, purchaser paying expenses, ten cents per pound may be deducted.

We do not deliver by mail or express such items as Beans, Seed Corn, English Peas, Grass Seeds, Potatoes or heavy field seeds of any kind; or sundries, like Poultry Supplies, Bug Poisons, Sorghums, Millets, etc., except a customer remits at the postpaid price as may be given in the catalogue. It will be noted that the last price quoted under each item of seed is the prepaid price, that is where we make a difference in the price by mail, postpaid, and the price where purchaser is to pay express or freight.

By Express—Orders too heavy for mails (five pounds and over), should be ordered by express when quick time is desired, and if no agent at your town the express will have to be prepaid by us, and you should include enough in your remittance to pay such charges. When remittance more than covers cost of seed ordered the quantity will be increased to cover remittance, or money refunded, as desired.

By Freight—All heavy orders, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, Field Seeds, Onion Sets, Potatoes, etc., should be ordered sent by freight, and accurate shipping directions given.

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WE SELL EVERYTHING
THAT IS PLANTED

Eighteenth Annual Edition—1911.

The Southern Trucker's Guide

Published by

Amzi Godden Seed Company,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Established 1857

THIS CATALOGUE, which we call the Southern Trucker's Guide, is our eighteenth annual edition and written by the same man who wrote the first one. So you can see that we are not new in the business. Besides this annual edition we issue other catalogues and bulletins almost every month in the year. It can be noted that this catalogue is somewhat different from the average, mainly in containing more actual information about the different seeds catalogued. We don't give up to glaring cuts valuable space that should contain information for the seed buyer. It is freer from extravagant claims and bombast than most seed catalogues. We try to tell the plain truth about seeds and give as much information as our limited space will allow.

"We sell everything that is planted" is the motto of this company, but the line is so large that it is impossible to give complete information in a seed catalogue without making it so bulky and expensive as to be unprofitable. This Company does both a wholesale and retail business, selling to merchants or dealers as well as direct to farmers. We are necessarily compelled to carry a tremendous stock to meet all the demands of the trade and are, therefore, not only in position to fill any size order but are able to meet any legitimate competition, quality considered.

Garden Seeds—We have made great improvements in the different varieties and have discarded many that we have proven, by actual planting and growing to maturity, to be unworthy or at least very inferior to other sorts. We are bound to still catalogue certain varieties of no special merit because the trade demands them in most cases because they either don't know better or because they are cheaper. We sell both at wholesale and retail immense quantities of garden seed and in order to hold our trade, we must look for the best. If a customer who wishes to plant the seed himself would more often leave the variety or selection to us, he would fare much better in the resulting crops.

Field or Farm Seeds—We invite your attention to our long list and description of field or farm seed. Very few catalogues give you any information on this subject worth considering. This class of seed is really more important to the farmer than garden seed and quality to be more considered. We have built up a large business, both at wholesale and retail, on this class of seed. We are constantly improving our stocks and are able, through the enormous volume of business, to make prices on first class stuff cheaper, in most cases, than a majority of dealers. What we mean by farm seed is seed corn, seed grain, grasses, clovers, forage plants, cotton seed, sorghums, millets and miscellaneous.

Fertilizers—We handle large quantities of fertilizers and raw fertilizer materials and are in position to give farmers working formulas for various crops and on certain soils that will save them considerable in their fertilizer bill.

Sprayers—We are strong advocates of spraying and the economical use of sprayers, and carry in stock for wholesale and retail the best to be had.

Insecticides—We believe in bug and insect insurance, and to this end we are always able to supply these remedies in any quantity to combat the enemies of plant life. Our prices will be found cheap, too.

Poultry Supplies—We believe in poultry as a source of revenue to the farmer and carry large investments in brooders, incubators, poultry remedies, poultry feeds and appliances of every character. Get our prices on this class of stuff.

About Prices—The prices of seed are very deceptive because it is impossible to often tell the quality from the looks or appearance. Known quality is what costs in all seeds. We try to know something of the quality of our stocks and we only ask a fair margin of profit. We do not put fictitious values on common sorts, and, by praising their value under some high sounding name, seek to fool our customers. We want to be fair and believe our prices will be found reasonable. Quantity ordered generally governs the price of seed, and as they fluctuate often and widely, it is best, in buying any considerable quantity, to write us for prices, giving us a specified list of what is wanted.

Our Guarantee—We want everyone to know, who buys seeds from us, that we don't give any guarantee. We exercise great care to buy and sell only seeds that are reasonably pure and true to name, but we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. We have all our seed tested as to vitality before offering them for sale, but it is quite impossible to forecast what the crop will be because so much depends on soil, seasons, etc. We deem it foolish for anyone to expect a seller of seed to hold himself responsible for the outcome of a crop from any seed.

Respectfully,

AMZI GODDEN SEED CO.,

Birmingham, Ala.



Artichokes.

Jerusalem Artichoke—Artichokes may be planted whole or cut up into pieces, leaving two or more eyes to the piece—when cut, five to six bushels will plant an acre. This variety is reproduced from tubers, which resemble potatoes in shape, etc., but are far more prolific, producing in some localities and under favorable conditions from five to six hundred bushels per acre. They should be planted in rows from three to four feet apart and from one and one-half to two feet apart in the rows. The plants mature in the early fall, and the same cultivation and fertilization as given potatoes will more than please you in their returns. You should plant some for hog food, as it surpasses any root crop for this purpose.

They may be left in the ground for the hogs to harvest or dug and used in winter, but as a rule are poor keepers, and as their planting season is from December to March, we especially request early orders, as we cannot keep them for late use. Price—Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

French Variety or Green Globe—This variety is reproduced from seed and is quite different from Jerusalem artichokes, being grown for its edible flower buds, which much resemble asparagus when properly cooked. This variety is very popular as a vegetable in Europe and is truly a delicious dish, and as it does very well in this climate and is easily grown it deserves to be more widely known and cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

Asparagus.

One ounce of seed sows twenty-five to thirty feet of row and should give about two hundred plants. Four to five pounds of seed ought to produce plants sufficient for an acre. One hundred plants is enough for a bed, say ten by forty feet; five to seven thousands required for an acre.

For the ordinary garden, we advise the use of two-year-old roots or crowns, as these can be secured cheaply, and you get immediate results instead of a two years' wait from seed.

If seed is used, however, they should be immersed in hot water to soften and hasten germination, they should then be sown in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, thinned out to six inches apart in the row and thoroughly cultivated and weeded the following summer. If this has been thoroughly done, the following spring the seedlings may be transplanted to the permanent bed.

The preparation of this permanent bed should be thorough (the preparation of a bed for two-year-old roots and their planting is the same) as asparagus is a gross feeder and poor preparation is worse than useless and serves to discourage you in the growing of this excellent and easily grown vegetable.

Well rotted manure should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil by deep plowing and subsoiling to a depth of eighteen inches to two feet. There are a number of ways of planting both for private and commercial use, but for home use the best way is to plant to a depth of four inches in rows six feet apart and one foot to fifteen inches in the row, after the crowns have started, thorough and frequent cultivation is very essential. Early the following spring a mulch of well rotted manure, thoroughly mixed with wood ashes, should be added. This season your cuttings may begin and from this on the quantity and quality of your crop will greatly increase. A mulch as above described, added each fall and spring aids in fertilizing and keeping the shoots long and tender and is, in fact, very necessary as the crowns gradually grow up to the surface, and unless so covered each year will soon produce only short and tough shoots or tips.

For commercial use the above directions will answer except that a small plow may be used for making a narrow ridge. The crowns may then be carefully spread over this ridge about twelve inches apart. A second row may be planted about eighteen inches from this one and the plants set alternately. Skip eight feet and plant another double row, etc. This allows the use of a wagon in mulching and greatly cheapens cost of cultivation.

Price of Asparagus—By mail, postpaid, doz., 25c. By express or freight, per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$6. Special price in large quantities. We can supply asparagus roots from Oct. to April.

Asparagus Seed—Seed may be planted in rows in early spring, and allowed to mature plants. The roots from these plants can be taken up and set out in early spring year following. Directions should be followed as above.

Conover's Colossal—In our experience this is the most reliable sort, stalks being very large and thrifty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Palmetto—A very large and prolific sort, of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Giant Argentueil—One of the largest types and well adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.75c.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.



Beans, Dwarf or Bush.

Special Notice—We have made our prices as low as we think we can, but we may be mistaken on some sorts; so that parties wanting to buy good sized quantities should write us for special prices.

All our prices in this catalogue are subject to market fluctuations, and change without notice.

One quart of most bunch beans is sufficient to plant one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet of drill. Where horse cultivation is to be employed, one to one and one-half bushels is required for an acre.

How to Grow—Beans are legumes, and for this reason the popular idea is that they do not require a rich soil.

While they are able to supply their needs in nitrogen, any soil deficient in the other elements of plant food will not produce a maximum crop. Hence, the use of good soil and fertilizers, coupled with proper cultivation, will more than pay for the extra expense and trouble.

Time to Plant—Beans may be planted in the South from February to September and under favorable conditions will begin to bear in forty to sixty days, depending on the variety. For a succession, plant every ten days from February to September.

Fertilizer—For best results, from four hundred to one thousand pounds of high grade complete fertilizer should be used.

Green Podded Varieties.

Godden's Extra Early Prolific—

We would like to have every truck farmer or private gardener to try this variety even in a small way just to convince them that no other dwarf green podded bean is in the same class as to earliness, prolificness and splendid quality. It is earlier than any other sort, more hardy and prolific, stands heat and cold better, and is more desirable from every standpoint than any other dwarf or bush bean. There is no drawback to the variety; in fact, has no bad qualities. **Godden's Extra Early Prolific** is a true dwarf or bush sort, although makes a vigorous plant, spreading in character, and every branch will be literally loaded with beans. The pods will average $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, slender, almost straight, perfectly round, practically stringless, and will stay in edible condition longer than most sorts. In color, the pods are a beautiful pea green, showy, and will always bring the highest price. The seed which are small and black are of hardy vitality and may be planted sooner or later than most green podded sorts. The plant is very resistant to adverse weather, and is notably free from disease and rust, and will hold its foliage and bear longer than any other bunch sort. The quality of the pod is supreme and for prolificness will yield more bushels of green pods to the acre than any sort, none excepted. Just add this to your order and see what a fine bean it really is. Price by mail, postpaid, Pk., 10c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c. By express or freight, not prepaid, Pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.



GODDEN'S EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC.

Hopkin's Improved Valentine—This strain has become the leading bean planted for market. The texture of the pods is the equal of the Red Valentine, but are longer, straighter, and more prolific; vines more vigorous and a great drought resister. In the Southern trucking districts this bean is the greatest favorite. Our stock is the true round podded, Canadian grown, and we know it to be the best. We can furnish them to you in sealed sacks. "The Mark of Quality", if desired. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Early Red Valentine—The standard early round pod; hardy, prolific; pods the standard of excellence in every way. We recommend it to everyone. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.



Green Podded Bunch Beans--Continued.

Longfellow—Extremely long, round podded variety; early and stringless; seed similar to Valentine, but nearer brown in color; very prolific and a good shipper. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



BEAN TRIALS AT OUR TRIAL GROUNDS.

variety is well named; early and stringless, even when nearly dry; pods thick and uniform, medium long. Will perhaps outyield Valentine, but is not so good a drouth resister. Excellent for home use. Seed large, brown, dark eye. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Known in some sections as Giant stringless Valentine. Said by some to be earlier and better than Valentine. Our trials, however, show no superiority other than length of pods and absolute lack of strings. An excellent sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Early Mohawk—The first early; very prolific; pods long and flat; of excellent quality when young grows tough with age; seed large, mottled with brown. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Extra Early Refugee—Qualities and characteristics same as the well known Refugee, but two weeks earlier in podding; pods round and tender; seed small drab with purple markings. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Yellow Six Weeks—Early and very hardy; large vine growth with large leaves; prolific; pods long, flat and straight, of good quality young; seed long, light yellow, dark eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Extra Early Round Yellow Six Weeks—This variety is very similar to Long Yellow Six Weeks, but pods are shorter, fleshy and nearly round, remain tender longer and are a week to ten days earlier podding. One of the best. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Best of All—A popular Southern sort for home use; tender and almost stringless and of excellent flavor; matures early. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Bean Trials—The cut shown on this page is from a photograph of a section of a three acre green podded bean trial conducted by the Amzi Godden Seed Co. in the spring and summer of 1910. These trials were carried on from March until September, planting a number of sorts, both bunch and poll, at intervals of two weeks. Part of the crop was irrigated when needed, an accurate record of each experiment was kept and we were able, through these tests, to form a definite conclusion as to the merits of the different sorts. A number of sorts were tested that we do not catalogue because found inferior. Those that headed the list of real merit in dwarf green podded sorts were Godden's Extra Early Prolific, Hopkin's Valentine, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod and Giant Stringless. In the poll varieties, none were to be compared to the Texas Poll Bean.

SPECIAL TO TRUCKERS—It is impossible to know prices definitely when this Catalogue is printed. Parties wanting large quantities should apply for special prices. Green podded sorts are best to grow for Southern Markets.



Wax Podded Bunch Beans.

Note—Wax podded Beans should not be grown as thick, in the South, as Green Podded sorts, because most of them make larger vines and crowding them sometimes induces them to rust. They ought to be planted as thick as green pods but they don't often germinate as well, so it is better to thin out to proper stand.

To Bean Shippers—If you expect to ship beans to the North or Eastern markets, you will find in most cases that wax beans will bring twenty-five to fifty cents more per bushel hamper than green pods. The best way is to grow both.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax—This variety is very popular with Southern planters; of vigorous growth and almost entirely rust proof; pods long, straight, flat and of excellent quality; seed long, purplish black. We recommend this variety for any purpose. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Dwarf German or Prolific Black Wax—A very early dwarf growing variety; will stand close planting; very prolific; pods medium length, stringless and nearly round, of creamy white color; seed small, oblong, solid black. Price Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Davis Kidney Wax—This variety is extremely hardy and quite productive; the standard market sort; its hardiness allows very early planting; a good shipper; pods long and tender; seed long, clear white; can be used dry for baking. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Hodson Wax—A new variety, but when this variety becomes known it will supplant all others for every purpose. In comparative trials of fourteen varieties of wax beans the past season, it easily stood first. This variety came to pod in seven weeks and was loaded with the most beautiful, long, flat, but very fleshy pods, absolutely stringless. The vine growth is very vigorous and foliage dense, giving the pods a creamy color that makes this variety easily marketed at the best prices. You should try Hodson Wax. We predict a great future for it. Seed long and round, yellowish brown, mottled with red, similar to Valentine Green Pod. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



HODSON WAX

Wardell's Kidney Wax—One of the popular sorts in sections where wax beans are grown for shipment to Northern markets. Pod long, flat and broad, of good texture, and almost transparent. To those who have planted this variety we need to say little except that our stock is excellent, and we recommend it for a market variety. Seed large, flat, kidney shaped, blotched with purplish brown. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.



CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.

Flageolet Wax—This variety is of vigorous growth, bearing enormous twisted or curled pods; measures up fast and a good shipper; seed very large, flat, of a dark purplish color. Price—pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax—An improved golden wax of the best type; enormously productive and heavy plant growth: pods long, pale yellow, an excellent kind; seed large and white, speckled with dark brown. Price—pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Refugee Wax—An old but deservingly popular sort; early and prolific; seed similar to Refugee Green Pod, yellowish purple, spotted with black. Price—pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Don't overlook the Grass, Clover and Forage Plant Section of our Catalogue. You will surely find something to interest you.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Wax Beans—Continued.

Valentine Wax—This variety is very early; pods thick and good quality; seed similar to Valentine Green Pod. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



OUR NEW WAX BEAN, "ALABAMA GOLD."

Golden Wax—This old standard sort is too well known to need description; one of the best. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Golden Eyed Wax—A standard market sort, of good quality; very prolific; seed round, white, with golden yellow eye. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Our new Wax Bean, "Alabama Gold."—This excellent bean we offered for the first time in our 1909 catalogue. Exhaustive trials have been made in different sections of the country, and under widely varied conditions and the unanimous report from all trials is that "Alabama Gold" is of the very best type of wax bean. Its superior qualities are its very vigorous growth, its enormous yield and the size and quality of the pods. This bean is medium early, pods long, straight and slightly flattened, stringless and of that creamy color so desirable in wax beans. This variety is rarely, if ever, afflicted with rust, and resists unfavorable conditions better than any other variety of wax beans, making it very desirable as a market sort. A trial will convince you of the merits of this bean. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

OUR ONE DOLLAR BARGAIN COLLECTION. To Your Address Postpaid.

1/2 Pint Early Valentine green podded bunch bean, the best bean grown	15c	1 Paper White Stem or Head Collard	5c
1/2 Pint Texas Pole Bean, the best green podded pole bean in existence	15c	1 Paper White Spine Cucumber, the best sort for slicing	5c
1/2 Pint Alaska Peas, the best and hardiest early bunch peas in catalogue	15c	1 Paper Godden's Early Cabbage Lettuce, the finest headed sort you ever saw	5c
1 Qt. Onion Sets, something every garden ought to contain	15c	1 Paper Large Curly Mustard	5c
1 Paper Birmingham Early Beet, the earliest best blood-red turnip beet	5c	1 Paper White Velvet Okra	5c
1 Paper Birmingham Favorite Cabbage, the best early flat sort	5c	1 Paper Large Sweet Pepper	5c
1 Paper Winter Cabbage (Savoy) just as hardy in winter as Collards	5c	1 Paper Birmingham Radish, a long red sort with white tip, the best of quality	5c
		1 Paper Mammoth White Bush Squash	5c
		1 Paper Godden Early Prolific Tomato, the earliest and most prolific on earth	5c
		1 Paper Spring Turnips	5c

This Collection at Catalogue Rates figures \$1.25. We mail it to you for \$1.00.

OUR FIFTY CENT BARGAIN COLLECTION. Mailed to You Postpaid.

You will find these varieties described under their proper headings.

The Collection cannot be changed.

1 Paper Beets, Birmingham Early	5c	1 Paper Radish, the Birmingham	5c
1 Paper Cabbage, Birmingham Favorite	5c	1 Paper Okra, Godden's New Prolific Velvet Pod	5c
1 Paper Cabbage, Winter Savoy	5c	1 Paper Mustard, Ostrich Plume Curled	5c
1 Paper Collards, Georgia Whitehead	5c	1 Paper Squash, Mammoth White Bush	5c
1 Paper Cucumbers, Godden's Perfect White Spine	5c	1 Paper Tomato, Godden's Early Prolific	5c
1 Paper Lettuce, Godden's Early Cabbage	5c	1 Paper Turnips, Purple Top Flat	5c
1 Paper Canteloupe, Cross' Wonder	5c	1 Paper Phlox, Mixed	5c
1 Paper Watermelons, the Watson	5c	1 Paper Sweet Alyssum	5c
1 Paper Pepper, Extra Long Red	5c	1 Paper Poppies, Mixed	5c

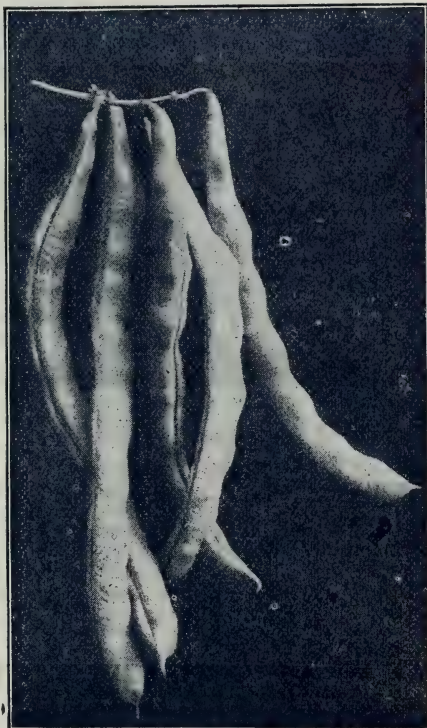
Total 90c. at catalogue rates.



Pole Beans.

Culture—Pole beans, to give the maximum crop, should have a good loamy soil, and thinned out to eighteen inches to two feet according to style of support. They may be planted at two weeks' intervals for succession from March to September.

Texas Pole—This variety is without a peer as a pole bean. In fact, it is preferred in many sections to any other variety, pole or bush. We cannot praise this bean too highly, as it possesses every quality that makes up a desirable variety. We reproduce here a cut from a photograph of a single spray which conveys an idea of the enormous clusters in which the fruit is borne. The seed are very hardy, germinating quickly under nearly any condition. Vine is of vigorous growth and requires good support. The pods, under favorable conditions, attain a length of ten to twelve inches, are round, stringless, very tender and remain in this condition until nearly dry. Seed long, light brown. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



TEXAS POLE.

Crease Back—This variety is also known as Fat Horse, by reason of the deep crease in the back of the pod; the seed are small and clear white; is very hardy and of extraordinary vine growth; pods borne in clusters of three to five pods usually, but set close in the vine, making it in general a very desirable variety; can be grown in corn if planted when corn has made a good growth, otherwise the vine growth is too heavy. Price Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

White Dutch Case Knife—This variety does not make such a vigorous vine growth, the leaves are large, making it a desirable variety for corn hills; the pods are long and flat, irregular in shape and size; seed large and flat, creamy white. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Red Speckled Cut Short—One of the best for corn field planting; prolific round pod sort; pods short, containing, usually, five beans; vine growth medium, leaves small; seed small and have the appearance of having been cut off at the ends, covered with red spots. Price: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg—This is a fall variety of corn field bean, making a fairly vigorous growth of vine; leaves large and of light green color; pods short, containing four to five large beans; pods, as they grow old, become striped with red. The quality of this bean is excellent, either in the pod young or as shelled beans when nearly mature. Seed round, large and speckled with red. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 40c.

Mammoth Horticultural—The description of this variety is similar to Horticultural except that it is larger in every way, viz: size of pod and seed, growth of vine, etc. Pods of this variety are splashed with red, even when quite young. A superior variety. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 45c.

Southern Prolific—A good Southern variety and very prolific; pale green pods of medium length; of medium vine growth; leaves large; fruiting in clusters of five to eight pods; excellent quality when young; seed small, oblong, varying in color from light to dark brown. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Lazy Wife—A late variety, but of excellent quality; fruits borne in clusters; pods average six inches in length; very fine flavor; round and stringless seed large, round and clear white; a fine variety for use dry. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Golden Cluster Wax—An excellent early wax podded pole bean; large clusters of from three to six pods; flat and crumpled in appearance, but of good flavor; seed large, flat, dull white in color. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 40c; qt., 65c.

German Wax Pole—A round podded, productive sort; later than Golden Cluster Wax; pods straight and round and of medium length. Price: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Lima or Butter Beans.

Dwarf Varieties.

One pint is enough for a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five feet of drill.

Cultivation—The growing of Lima or Butter Beans requires the same preparation as for green beans. They succeed best, however, on a sandy loam. The small seeded varieties do best in the South, the large seeded varieties bearing sparsely, and are poor drouth resisters. The Lima Bean cannot be planted so early as green beans and must be planted thinner in the rows, as the pods must have light and air for development. Don't fail to loosen up tight soils by the use of manure or other humus producing agencies, as they will not give maximum crops otherwise.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

Burpee's Bush Lima—This is one of the best of the large seeded Limas; the quality is the best, but like all large seeded varieties it cannot resist drouth and must be planted early and in good loamy soil. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Jackson's Wonder Bush Lima—A comparatively new variety that has given satisfaction wherever used and especially in the South; growth is vigorous and possesses ability to stand considerable drouth; the pod is almost as large as the large limas, the bean being between the small and large seeded varieties in size; prolific. We recommend it. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Henderson's Bush Lima—The best of all types of Limas for the South; it is extremely early. Our experience with Limas fixes our belief that this variety stands without an equal for our climate. Habit—Stocky, vigorous growth, very dark foliage with small leaves; very prolific and comes to bear early; pods short, containing three to five beans; continues to bear until frost; first crop borne low on the plant second higher up and so on until, on good land, they make a growth of eighteen inches. A money maker, sure. Seed small, round, flat and white. Price—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Tall or Running Sorts.

One quart is enough for one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five poles, depending on size of beans.

There are a number of people who prefer the running varieties of Lima or Butter Beans. With this in view we here offer several of the best sorts. Pole Limas make a very vigorous growth and should have strong supports. A fence is sometimes used to good advantage. They must have a good loamy soil and not be planted too early, as the large seeded sorts rot easily in cold, damp soil. We especially recommend the Carolina or Small Lima for the South.

Carolina or Sieva Limas—The true Southern Butter or Lima Bean; seed small, oblong, white; the best running sort for the South; very prolific; drouth resisting, and in all the best of its kind. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

King of the Garden—A very vigorous, large podded sort, coming into bearing medium early; large pods, containing four to five large beans; very prolific under good conditions. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Large White Lima—The standard large pod sort, late; pods large; beans of good quality; a good drouth resister. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Godden's Mammoth Lima—This sort is very large seeded; in fact the largest in existence. It makes a wonderful vine growth and under good conditions does very well in the way of fruiting. Pods usually contain four or five beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.



COW PEAS—We are large dealers, and are generally in the market to buy or sell. It will pay you to write us any time you want to buy or sell.



Beets.

One ounce sows fifty to seventy-five feet of drill. Five to seven pounds is sufficient for an acre. Beets to produce the maximum crop should have a loose loamy soil, which has previously been well fertilized and pulverized until as fine as seed bed as is possible to make is established. Sow in drills fourteen to eighteen inches apart; thin to four inches in the row.

Can be sown from February to October in open ground. Also in hot-beds in November and December. for transplanting; although transplanted beets invariably have a thick, woody neck. We recommend open ground culture in the South.

Birmingham Early—We illustrate above three roots of this variety, and in comparative trials this sort was far earlier than any other variety. Small, narrow, dark leaves. The favorite variety in the Birmingham market. Beet very smooth, slightly flattened, round or turnip variety. The best variety that we have ever offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Early Dark Blood Turnip—One of the hardest varieties on our list. Early, dark, globe shape; of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dewey's Improved Blood Turnip—An improved strain of turnip beet. Dark, globe shaped; large leaved variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

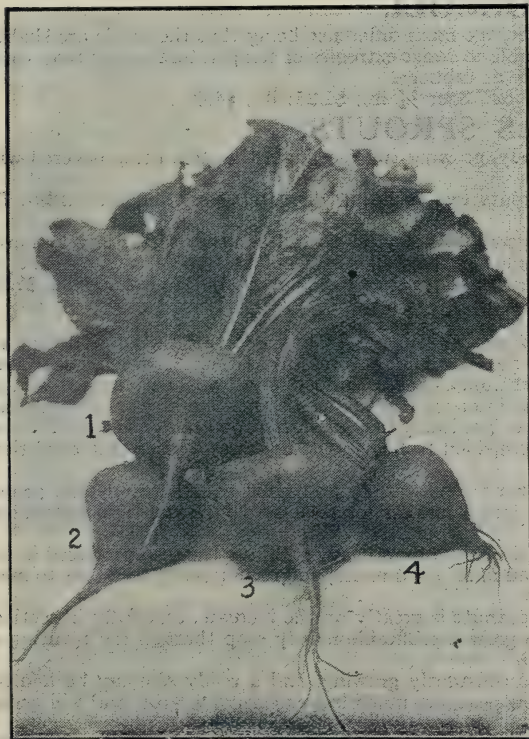
Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian—This is one of the finest extra early beets in existence. We illustrate a group of beets, including this variety, which, in our opinion, after exhaustive trials, is the ideal beet. Similar to the old Egyptian, but greatly improved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Detroit Dark Red—This is the darkest beet on our list. In most Northern markets it is the most popular main crop sort. Very early; small leaved; sweet, and in fact one of the most desirable varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Extra Early Eclipse—This sort in some localities is very popular. It is very early, globe-shaped variety; leaves are medium size; flesh is dark crimson in color, having rings of white; very sweet and close grained. We recommend this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Blood—This is a long rooted late sort, making a part of the growth above ground, very sweet and fine grained. Leaves small and dark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet—This is a delicious vegetable and deserves to be more widely cultivated. Does well in the South. The leaves are used as a salad. The thick, tender ribs the same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



This Cut—Made from Photo of Beets Raised Near Birmingham
No. 1, Crosby's Egyptian; No. 2, Early Eclipse; No. 3, Early Dark Blood Turnip; No. 4, Birmingham Early.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Stock Beets, or Mangels.

For the successful cultivation of mangels, it is better that the soil should have been thoroughly cultivated and fertilized for the preceding crop. However, if you find it necessary to use ground that has not been so treated, carefully incorporate your fertilizer, as an uneven distribution produces an unsatisfactory crop. The seed should be sown early to avoid drouths. Sow in drills from twenty to thirty inches apart, using from twelve to fifteen pounds of seed per acre. After seedlings have become thoroughly established, thin to from eight to ten inches in the row. The thinnings can be used to transplant additional space. Mangels should be thoroughly cultivated when young and up until they begin to ripen, which condition is indicated by the drying up of the leaves. They should be harvested at this stage, as additional cultivation induces new growth, which lessens their feeding value, which is measured in the amount of sugar they contain. Mangels reach their best feeding stage after having been dug awhile. They are very acrid when first gathered and will badly scour cattle. When gathered, pile in heaps, care being taken not to bruise the roots. Cover with straw and let stand for a few days, covering the whole with earth. A succession may be sown and even two crops may be made in this climate. Use the best seed. We offer but few varieties, but these have been proven to be the best in the South.

Chirk Castle Mangel—This is one of the largest varieties we have ever seen growing around Birmingham, and has been known to attain the weight of 58 pounds, but our soil does not produce it so large, averaging usually from 10 to 20 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Golden Globe Mangel—A large yellow, globe-shaped variety, producing a very smooth, even shaped root of excellent quality; is finer grained and not so woody as the longer sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Mammoth Long Red Mangels—This is a standard and most widely cultivated variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Golden Tankard—The best yellow variety; cylindrical in form; small leaved; very uniform in size and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

SUGAR BEETS.

Lane's Improved Sugar—An excellent white sugar variety; very productive; small leaved; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Klein Wanzleben—The standard sugar producing variety; an enormous yielder; contains eighteen per cent. sugar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

BROCCOLI.

This vegetable is very similar to cauliflower, the main difference being that the heads are slightly more divided. It has the advantage of being able to resist extremes of temperature better than cauliflower. Sow in spring, transplant and cultivate as cabbage.

Walcheren—The hardest sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This vegetable belongs to the cabbage family, growing two feet high, the stem being covered with miniature heads resembling cabbage.

Perfection—A good Southern variety; sprouts two inches in diameter; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Half Dwarf—The plants of this sort do not grow so tall as other sorts; is very hardy and stems are very prolific, are covered with small cabbage-like heads of excellent flavor. Break the larger or top leaves down in fall to allow small heads to develop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

WE BUY SEEDS.

There is a good profit for the Southern farmer in growing certain select varieties of seed that are in demand in the South. This company has an enormous output for southern grown seed and we would like to interest reliable farmers who have the soil and are equipped for growing certain seed, and we invite correspondence from those who would be interested in taking up this line of work. There are a great many seed, of course, that cannot be grown profitably in the South on account of soil and climate, but we will suggest here such seed as we are compelled to buy in the South and where the conditions are proper for their successful growth.

Cotton Seed—Farmers who will take up some good variety and grow no other and take proper pains to avoid getting seed mixed, can always find a market for their seed for planting purposes and at better prices than will be paid by the mills.

Seed Oats—The best seed oats to plant in the South for a heavy yield are the seed produced in the South. And farmers who have the proper soil can make good money in growing select seed oats to meet the ever increasing demand.

Peanuts—The demand for all varieties of peanuts is greatly on the increase, especially in sections infested with the boll weevil. It is possible to grow a profitable money crop through the planting of almost any variety of peanuts.

Soy Beans—The demand for Soy Beans is constantly growing, and a ready sale can be had for almost any quantity grown. They out-yield cow peas, are much less expensive to grow and will generally bring more money.

Other Profitable Crops—Other profitable crops that we might mention are upland rice, melilotus seed, bur clover, sorghum seed, and all of the millets. We invite correspondence with anyone who might be interested.



Cabbage.

One ounce will produce from two thousand to twenty-five hundred good plants. Six to eight ounces is sufficient to produce plants for an acre.

The cultivation of Cabbage is attended with such varied conditions in the different sections of the country that no fixed rules or methods can be given.

In a general way the the following brief directions will be found to answer for the South:

The essential requirements are first, **GOOD SEED.** We have made cabbage seed a specialty, and have furnished some of the largest growers in the United States their seed, and they have met with the greatest success. We have for sale only the **BEST American grown seed**, especially grown for us in the localities in which cabbage seed come to the highest state of perfection. Many so-called varieties are only strains of existing types. Our list contains all the desirable varieties, and at a price considerably under the prices asked by some houses who claim wonders for their novelties and strains of seed.

For very early planting sow in September and harden off and carry over till Jan. or Feb. to transplant. Early varieties can be also sown early in the spring. Seed for fall crops should be sown in May. Late varieties can be sown as late as April. Fertilize your soil well and give frequent and thorough cultivation.



BIRMINGHAM FAVORITE.

Cabbage Plants.

We are in position to furnish unlimited quantities of Cabbage Plants. These are grown up by the world's foremost growers of Cabbage Plants. Grown out doors and hardy and stocky, and stand shipping and transplanting with little or no loss. Ten to fifteen thousand plants are required to plant an acre, depending on distance and variety planted.

NOTICE—We will not accept any orders for less than one thousand of a variety, same to be shipped from growing station in South Carolina. Price—1,000 to 4,000, \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 10,000 lots, \$1.25 per thousand. Can supply the following varieties: Birmingham Favorite, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Early All Head, Early Summer, Late Drumhead, Florida Header and Early Flat Dutch. These prices are F. O. B., growing station, purchaser to pay express.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

NOTICE—Cabbage plants cannot be shipped by freight, they are too perishable. They are forwarded in light, ventilated crates, and travel at very cheap rates via express.

Early Sorts—Cabbage Seed.

New Cabbage, Birmingham Favorite—This variety, is a very early flat head sort, with a large solid and crisp head; very few surplus leaves. In the Birmingham market it is a favorite, coming in about the same time as Charleston Wakefield, but having so much larger heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—This sharp head variety is very early; in fact, the first early. Its hardness enables it to resist all sorts of unfavorable conditions. We illustrate a specimen head, which gives an idea of the true type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Godden's Superior Strain Jersey Wakefield—We have secured a very select strain of this early sort, claimed by all gardeners to be very superior to most all strains of this popular variety. These seed are procured from one of America's foremost producers of cabbage seed, and we can assure you that no other strain will give you so uniformly good results. The heads are slightly less pointed than most stocks of Wakefield, have absolutely no surplus leaves, all leaves fitting tight against the head, allowing close planting. Heads are larger and earlier than common strains, very crisp, solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.



Early Varieties.

Charleston Wakefield—A large headed strain of Southern origin. Similar to Jersey Wakefield in habit. Head less pointed, larger, and from ten days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. The best second early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.



EARLY WINNINGSTADT.

Early Large York—An old and popular variety in the South. Heads small, hard and pointed, but of no great value as a market sort, as the heads average too small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Winningstadt—A second early pointed head, very hardy, stands cold and wet, also drouth with very little damage; leaves short and thick; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Spring—This is the earliest flat-headed variety in existence. Very stocky growth; leaves thick and light green in color. This variety is solid enough to cut nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Acme Flat Dutch—A sure header and matures very early for a flat-headed sort. Few, if any, surplus leaves. A good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Summer—An early large headed sort, a large spread of leaves; heads do not burst with the coming of warm weather; an excellent sort for both the family garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Early Drumhead—This is a true flat-head; very hardy; resists all sorts of unfavorable conditions better than any other early sort; ideal variety for this climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf, or Short Stem Flat Dutch—This is and has been for years the standard second early sort; a short, compact growth, with few surplus leaves, making large, solid and crisp heads; earlier than most strains of flat-heads. We consider it one of the very best sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.

All Head—Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. It seems peculiarly adapted to the close red clay lands that surround Birmingham. We believe that localities with soil of the same nature and texture will give the very best results planted with this variety. This sort is a sure header, matures very early for a flat-head variety. Plant growth is very compact; leaves not so large as Early Summer; heads not as large as above sort, but more uniform in size, round, solid and of the best quality. An excellent shipping sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

OUR SPECIAL 25c CABBAGE OFFER.

Six papers magnificent new varieties of cabbage for 25c, by mail, postpaid. Each paper worth 10c. There are three early and three late sorts. A planting of these in succession will give you cabbage practically all the year round. For complete description of each sort, see below:

EARLY SORTS.	PRICE	LATE SORTS.	PRICE
1 Paper Giant Oxheart.....	10c	1 Paper Klondike Winter.....	10c
1 Paper Danish Flat Head.....	10c	1 Paper Autumn Giant.....	10c
1 Paper Washington Drumhead.....	10c	1 Paper Russian King.....	10c

We cannot offer these varieties in bulk. Our supply is limited to only a few pounds of each, which will be reserved to send those who take advantage of this special offer.

Some New Varieties of Cabbage.

Giant Oxheart—This is a large sharp-headed sort, extremely early, very solid, firm, and does not burst open easily. It is just as early as Wakefield, extra good quality, and a much larger yielder. See special offer above. Price, paper, 10c.

Danish Flat Head—This is an imported extra early flat-headed sort, producing almost as early as Wakefield, only heads very broad, flat and exceedingly hard. It will outweigh any sort to its size we have ever seen. The foliage is showy, making it an attractive seller. Price, paper, 10c.

Washington Drumhead—The seed of this variety is produced on the Pacific Coast in the State of Washington. It is a second early in maturity, growing to an enormous size. The head is round or oval, very showy and a splendid market sort. Price, paper, 10c.

Klondike Winter—This is a true winter cabbage, standing the cold better than a collard. The heads are of moderate size, very hard and firm, and are very delicious after frost or hard freezes. The proper time to sow seed is in May and transplant in June or July. If you want winter cabbage, this is the sort to plant. Price, paper, 10c.

Autumn Giant—This is a hardy late sort, planted in May or June will come to maturity by November. In shape, the head is round or oval, large and firm. It is a splendid sort for a late crop, turning out a heavy tonnage to the acre. Price, paper, 10c.

Russian King—This is a very late maturing variety of moderate size, foliage very dark green, showy, heads averaging six to ten pounds, exceedingly firm, and has little or no surplus foliage. The proper time to plant this variety is in June. The seed are imported from Russia; and will give splendid results to those desiring a late cabbage. Price, paper, 10c.



Late Winter Varieties.

Large Late Flat Dutch—This is the leader in late flat head sorts. No other variety is quite so sure a header. The most popular sort in all sections for fall shipping; large head, large leaved and short stemmed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Large Late Drumhead—We especially recommend this sort as a large, deep, solid headed variety. Will do better on poor soil than any other late cabbage; a good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Florida Header—One of the largest of flat heads; very popular in some sections for fall crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.

Danish Ball Head—This sort is also known and sold as Hollander; the two varieties are identical. One of the hardiest of all late sorts; stands cold and drouth; produces a hard, compact, medium sized perfectly round head, of the finest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Surehead—A general crop sort with compact, medium size heads; a sure header. This sort has large dark outer leaves and requires considerable room. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.



SUCCESSION.

Succession—This sort is really an intermediate to late sort, coming in shortly after early flat head types and remaining in condition till late varieties are ready. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

All Seasons—An early midseason sort; large leaves; a splendid keeper; solid head; which improves by standing in the field; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Rock Red—The largest and hardest heading sort; large leaves, deep red color; very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Brunswick Drumhead—A very desirable late sort; stocky; few surplus leaves; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

Autumn King—A very desirable late sort; flat head; no surplus leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.

Volga—A comparatively new sort of remarkable quality; flat head; a splendid market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

American Drumhead Savoy—(See cut.) The hardest cabbage in cultivation. Heavy frosts only improve the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Green Curled Savoy—This Savoy is identical with the Drumhead Savoy, only it makes scarcely any head. Leaves curly, of delicious flavor after frosted on. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Green Glazed Cabbage—A cabbage of similar habits to the collard; a worm proof and very desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Houseman's Late Flat Dutch—One of the largest and hardest fall cabbage grown. The leaves are large, broad, thick and fold up over a broad, flat and solid head. A desirable variety for growing for market where sold by weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Louisville Drumhead—A short-stem drumhead variety; head large and solid, and good keeper. Very desirable as a main crop cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest cabbage in existence, enormous heads, large spreading growth, must be planted far apart. We have seen specimen heads that weighed 28 pounds. Very late maturing; sow seed earlier than other late sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.



Carrots.

One ounce is enough to sow one hundred feet of drill. Three to four pounds is enough to plant an acre.

Carrots are not only one of the most wholesome and nutritious vegetables, but are also very easily grown. In the South, their hardiness and the ease of cultivation make them a very profitable crop.

A deeply plowed, well fertilized loam is the best situation for carrots. They require frequent and thorough cultivation. Our trials last season convince us that any of the varieties we offer do exceptionally well in this section of the country.

Sow early in the spring in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart for hand cultivation and from two to three feet for horse cultivation.

Early Scarlet Horn—An excellent variety for first planting; leaves coarse and short; light green, tapering top shaped root; color, orange red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

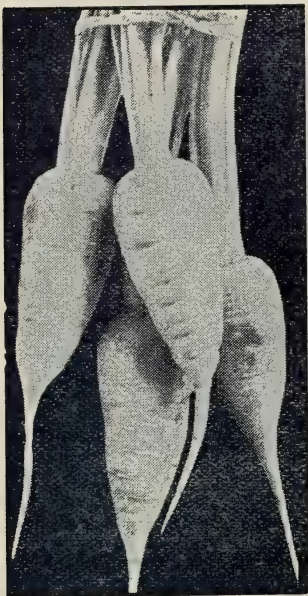
Ox-Heart or Guerande—A short, thick, stump rooted sort; best for thin soil and heavy land; fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Danver's Half Long—This is the most popular sort for all purposes. We illustrate a bunch of this favorite sort, which shows its shape. A great yielder; short top; coarse leaves; roots smooth, fine grained, orange red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

St. Vallery—A half long, rich salmon or red sort; a fine showy market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Orange—This variety is largely planted for general purposes, but is most popular for stock; long, tapered and thick shouldered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large White Belgian—A large coarse grained, white sort; a heavy yielder; valuable for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



DANVER'S HALF LONG.

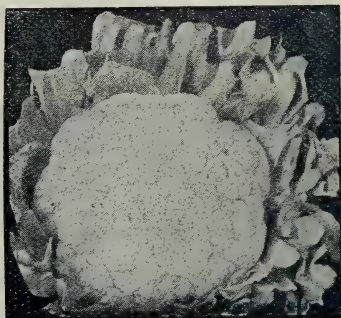
One ounce ought to produce about fifteen hundred good plants. Any one can grow cauliflower with very little more trouble than cabbage. Any soil that grows good cabbage usually grows good cauliflower. Early planting is essential as is also rapid and thorough cultivation. The tying of the leaves over the heads as soon as they begin to form is of great assistance in the South, as it protects it from the sun's heat and keeps out insects, etc.

Godden's Early Snowball—From the world's foremost source of supply we have for years obtained our stock of this excellent sort. Very early, large, solid and sure heading. The best on the market. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$30.00.

Danish Giant—A large, late sort; a good drouth and heat resister. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2; lb., \$24.

Early Erfurt—An extra early compact sort, pure white, a reliable header, and suitable for both outdoor and forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00; lb., \$24.00.

Godden's Sure Header—(See illustration, back page). This is a new Danish variety that we have tried out now in the South for the past three years. It is a type particularly well adapted for weather conditions in the South. It will resist more cold and heat than any sort we have yet tried, and the per cent. of plants making perfect heads is far greater. Most amateurs make a failure with Cauliflower, due, in most cases, to insufficient and a lack of accurate knowledge of the plant. Cauliflower seed ought to be sown in beds or boxes in November and December and carry the plants through the winter and set out in favorable weather during February. The plants should be worked often and well fertilized. Try Godden's Sure Header one time and see if you don't have better luck. Price of seed—Paper, 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.



GODDEN'S EARLY SNOWBALL.

W. R. Cary, of Richland, La., writes as follows: "I am delighted with your seed. Used them last spring, and had the best results. They are up-to-date. Best ever planted, and I hope to remain one of your many customers."



Celery.

One ounce will sow about one hundred feet row and ought to produce near five thousand plants. We can think of nothing that is more profitable in more ways than one: first, in point of returns; second, in the condition in which you have to put your land, and, third, that you learn that your Southern farms may be put to a better use than a cotton or corn crop. Use rich muck or low lands. Celery should have a thoroughly pulverized seed bed. Sow early in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart. The seed bed should be kept moist, as celery is very slow in germinating. The seedlings, as soon as character leaves appear, should be thinned out to three inches in the row. Cultivate so that no check in their growth may occur.

In late July or early August transplant (to a previously prepared field made considerably richer than the seed bed) the seedlings, planting a double row a foot apart and ten inches in the row, setting plants alternately. Skip five to six feet and plant another double row. This is the method in use near New York and Paris, and greater returns per square foot is obtained in those localities than any other place in the world.

The hilling of celery to bleach is accomplished with modern celery hillers with half the work of former years. If earth is used this work can all be done by horse power. If boards are used the same machinery can be used for banking earth against the boards.

Among Northern gardeners there is a division of types of celery, viz., green and yellow sorts. The yellow sort comprises all the varieties that are self-bleaching, or where bleaching is easily accomplished by boarding or hilling up. The green sorts are those where bleaching is done in trenches, and comprise most of the late sorts. The hilling of green celery is an unwarranted expense, as they bleach far better in trenches. Trenches are made twelve inches deep and the width of a spade. Place closely in trenches in upright position and cover tops with earth or straw. We have the finest strains of French grown seed, types are proven and our prices are right.



WHITE PLUME.



BOSTON MARKET.

White Plume—A yellow sort; easily bleached; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Self-Bleaching—The finest of all yellow sorts; early; solid; the favorite market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Giant Pascal—A large green sort of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Market—A large solid, yellow sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Celeriac—Turnip rooted celery; fine for soups; requires no hilling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Collards.

Cultivated and grown same as Cabbage. Collards are purely a Southern vegetable, and advice how to grow is superfluous. However, we offer the finest native grown seed, carefully re-cleaned and tested.

Georgia Whitehead—This is a very popular sort; leaves have white stems, or veins. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Southern or Georgia—A well-known and popular sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Blue Stem—A tall, blue legged sort; very hardy and popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



COLLARD.

IMPLEMENTS—We are agents for the Planet, Jr., line of Garden and Farm Implements. Write us for catalogue, mailed free on request.

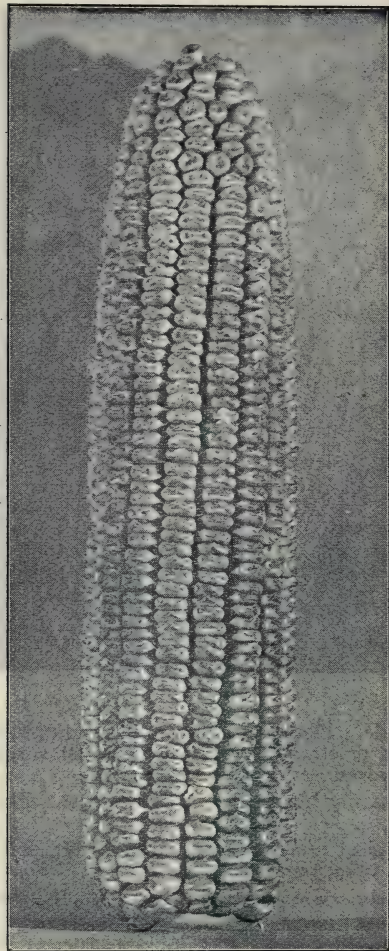
WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Seed Corn.

Seed Corn is one of our specialties; we sell annually thousands of bushels of both Northern and Southern grown stock. For early use the Northern grown varieties are preferred, and are preferred, also, for the late planting where the time is limited in which the corn must mature.



MOSBY'S PROLIFIC.

Southern Grown Prolific Varieties

Mosby's Prolific—This is the best type of all the prolific corns grown in the South. We have been working with it now for three years to get it pure because it had become badly mixed. We have finally isolated a type that we believe to be the best corn on the market. In competitive corn trials the past season, it has generally stood at the head, with the Marlboro a close second. The type we have bred up will average two ears to the stalk of good size. In saving our planting seed, we have discarded plants that showed a disposition to sometimes bear three to five years because we found where plants tried to yield more than two years that we had a lot of nubbins which decreased the yield very much. The Mosby we offer has a very small white cob, grain of medium size, pure white, rather long and pointed. If you take a hundred ears, weigh and shell, you will be amazed at the outturn of the corn. The variety is easily shelled, making it a splendid stock corn. The grain is softer than Marlboro or Cox's prolific, and is more easily attacked with weevil, but is a splendid keeper and notably sound and free from rot. The ear fills out better than any sort we have tried. The ear, in length, will average eight to ten inches, and have twelve to fourteen rows. This, as well as the size of the grain, will vary some, owing to season and strength of the soil.

We know our stock is right and will appreciate your orders. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.25. Ten bushel lots, \$2.00 per bushel. By mail, postpaid, Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Marlboro Prolific—This is a splendid corn for the South and in all corn contests has been a warm favorite, usually standing at the top or a close second. On good soil the ear will grow to ten inches and contain twelve to sixteen rows evenly lined on a moderately small white cob. The grain is medium in size, flat, slightly pointed, very hard and slightly flinted. The grain is a splendid keeper and very free from rot and weevil. We have been selecting this sort for four years to get a uniform type that would average two years, and to throw out such as were inclined to over-fruit at the expense of the yield.

The stock we offer was grown in South Carolina and can be relied on as near perfect as can be obtained. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Cocke's Prolific—This is one of the largest types of prolific corn grown in the South. On good soil the ears will often attain a length of twelve inches and will contain from fourteen to eighteen rows. The corn is evenly lined on a white cob of good size. The grain itself is of good size, short, flat and almost round. It is very flinty and clings to the cob very tightly. The weevil bothers this variety very little on account of the hardness of the grain. On strong soil a large per cent. of stalks will bear two ears but it will not average two. It is one of the very best keepers and its yield will average well up to the best. It is a very popular variety in sections where corn is generally badly infested with weevil. The stock we offer for sale was grown in Virginia. Pint, 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Pop Corn.

There is good profit in growing popcorn if the right variety is planted. The popcorn of commerce is the white rice, and if this variety be planted there is no trouble in selling the product. The commercial price varies very widely, but running generally from \$1.00 per bushel up. The white rice variety bears a large ear, grain medium size and pointed, pure white, and pops better than any other sort. It is also the most prolific variety that can be grown and on good soil frequently as much as fifty to one hundred bushels can be produced on an acre. We offer choice planting seed as follows: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.



Northern Grown White Varieties.

Adams' Early—A small, early white Corn, grown largely for roasting ears. Very profitable for early market if planted on good soil. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

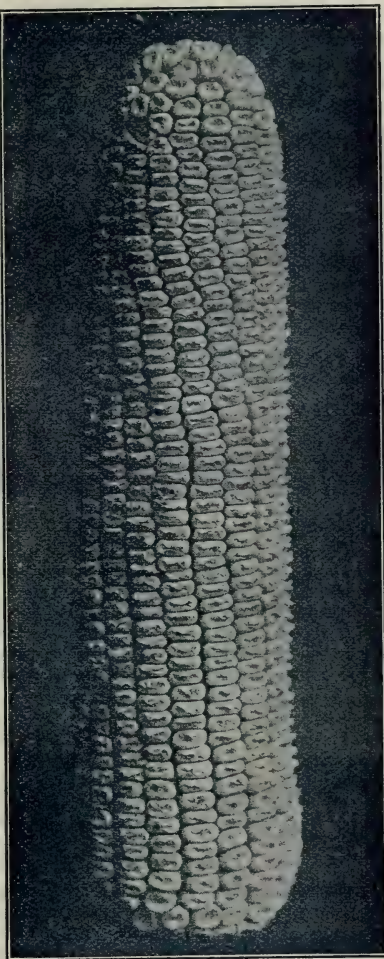
Adams' Extra Early—The same type of corn as Adams' Early, only a shade smaller and earlier. It is profitable for early market on very rich soil. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Champion White Pearl—An extremely early sort well adapted to the South. Makes good stalk, plenty of blade, ears long, slim; rows evenly lined; grain pure white and moderate size. Largely used by southern truckers for early roasting ears. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

St. Charles' Red Cob—A large medium late, tall growing sort, producing an abundance of fodder. The ear is very large, both in length and circumference. The grain is long, broad, deep and firmly set on medium large red cob. Largely used in North for main crop and for ensilage. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Early White Dent—A large early variety of white field corn, grain much smaller than Tennessee or Southern grown. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Early White Snow Flake—This variety is undoubtedly the earliest field corn in cultivation. The grain is deep white; cob small white, sometimes running as much as 90 per cent. grain. The average length of the ear is eight to eleven inches, and the stalk is low, averaging about seven to eight feet. The ear is usually borne close to the ground. This variety admits of close cultivation, and, in our judgment, is one of the most profitable corns that can be grown for main crop. It has been known to make a roasting ear in Alabama in sixty days after germinating. It will always be hard enough to grind in 90 to 120 days. It is largely used throughout the South for planting as late as July. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.



EARLY WHITE SNOW FLAKE.

Sugar, or Sweet Corn.

Mammoth Sugar—A very large, medium, late sweet corn, producing broad, flat grains, very desirable for table use. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

Mammoth White Cory—Prolific sort; large, broad grain, large ears of the very best quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Early Cory—A very early, small sweet corn of splendid eating quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Stowell's Evergreen—A standard variety of sweet corn, producing very large ears, grains deep, and remains in edible condition longer than any other sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

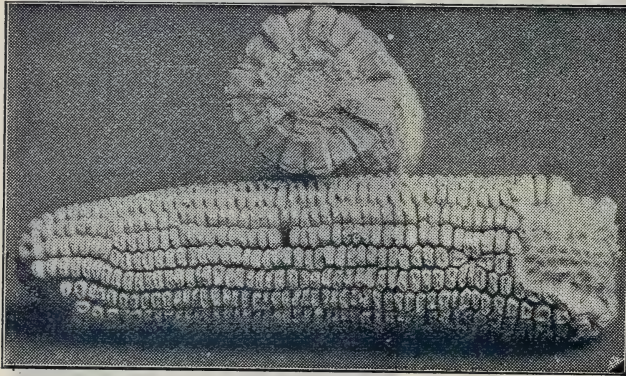
Country Gentlemen—A popular sweet corn, producing fair sized ears, long slim grains, unevenly distributed on cob, extremely sweet, and without question the best quality of any sweet corn. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Kendall's Giant—A very prolific early sweet corn, ears good size, ten to twelve rows, kernels white and very sweet. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 35c.



Southern Grown White Varieties of Field Corn.

Mexican June—A hardy drouth-resisting white corn. Ears seven to ten inches, having fourteen to eighteen rows evenly lined on white cob; grain of good size. The great value of this corn to the southern farmer lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts. It is largely used in Alabama for planting on stubble land during June, July and August. It will recover from the most severe dry, hot spells, and never fails to make a crop by frost. The stalk produces two or three good ears, and on account of its making an enormous amount of stalk and fodder, makes it peculiarly adapted for ensilage. We can generally supply this variety both in the tall and dwarf. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 25c.



TENNESSEE RED COB.

Tennessee Red Cob—An extra large field corn; grain long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from nine to twelve inches long, and have from eighteen to twenty-two rows. It is rather a late maturing sort but for bottom land or a main crop, this corn cannot be excelled. Our seed of this variety is grown in Tennessee, in the Tennessee River Valley, and is undoubtedly the highest developed

type of this class of corn that can be obtained. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 25c.

Hickory King—A medium early, prolific variety, with very broad and firm, flat grain. The ears average about eight inches long. The cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has ten or twelve rows. For the production of meal it is not excelled by any sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Yellow Field Corn.

Pride of Nishna (Iowa Grown)—The standard yellow field corn in Iowa. Grain pure yellow, of good size, ears long, containing usually eighteen to twenty-two rows, firmly set on medium size red cob, matures in eighty-five to ninety days, especially recommended for earliness and for planting as late as July. Price—Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Golden Beauty—This is the handsomest yellow corn in cultivation and one of the best yielders where planted on rich soil. The ears average eight to ten inches long. The grain is broad and flat, very much like White Hickory King, and of a beautiful light golden color, with white cob. The ears have fourteen to sixteen rows, and, on account of the size of the grain, makes it a very large ear. The stalk is moderately tall, a thrifty grower, often producing two or more good ears. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Reid's Yellow Dent—(Iowa Grown) A very early type of golden Dent corn, ears eight to ten inches long, grain small, light yellow, usually eighteen rows firmly set on moderate size red cob, matures when planted late, in eighty days. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Improved Leaming—This is one of the best yellow field corns in cultivation. The grain is a deep golden yellow color, small and pointed. Ears average nine to twelve inches long, cob small and red. This variety matures in one hundred to one hundred and fifteen days in Alabama. The appearance of this grain is deceiving, and one is easily to be misled in the belief, because the grain is deep and small pointed, that the corn is a small variety. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Tennessee Yellow Dent (Southern Grown)—This is one of the very best large grained yellow corns for the South. Produces an enormous stalk and a very large ear. It is medium early sort, following closely Large Grain Golden Dent. Its enormous stalk and large ears make up any deficiency in earliness. It is one of the best stock or feeding corns grown. Our seed of this variety is grown for us under contract, and is subject to extreme care in handling and selecting, and you may be assured that money can buy no better seed of this corn than that which we offer. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.



Cucumbers.

One ounce will plant fifty hills, two to three pounds to an acre.

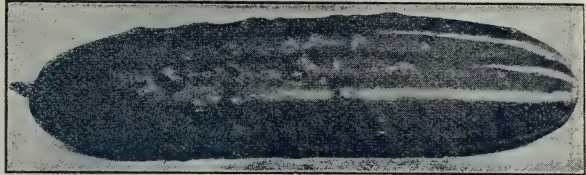
Culture—The planting of cucumbers should be attended with reasonable caution as to condition of the soil. They do not germinate well in cold, damp soil, but should be planted as soon as the soil is warm, in hills four feet apart each way.

The hills should be fertilized by thoroughly incorporating a shovel full of well rotted manure. Put from five to eight seed to a hill; thin to two plants to a hill; cultivate often and thoroughly till they begin to vine, as they will not stand handling after this stage.

In your last cultivation spread broadcast one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and cultivate in. Care should be taken that the nitrate does not touch the leaves or vine as it will blister them. This application will add greatly to the quality and quantity of your crop.

An application of "Slug Shot" or "Bug Death" put on hills and seedlings as they push through the earth will relieve you of the cucumber beetle and his damage.

Godden's Perfect White Spine—(See illustration on back cover). The vine is vigorous and prolific, bearing long fruits, the majority of which are equally as beautiful as our illustration. Fruits are borne early, are long and dark running to lighter green, stripes at the blossom end and of the very best quality for every purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



GODDEN'S PERFECT WHITE SPINE.

Klondike—It is very early; bears a wonderful crop of dark fruits that retain their color longer than any other sort; fruits are from six to eight inches long, thick and blunt, an ideal table variety. Its greatest feature is its ability to produce a crop of marketable fruits under conditions so adverse as to cause complete failure in any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Davis' Perfect—We illustrate a group of the beautiful fruits of this excellent sort. We cannot praise this variety too highly. It has every quality that makes up an ideal cucumber. The vine growth is vigorous, producing unusually long, symmetrical fruits that are almost seedless. The fruits of this sort have been mistaken, even by experts, for hothouse or indoor types. For this reason they always command the very best price in any market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



THE DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER.

Japanese Climbing—A running variety, taking readily to a trellis or pole, producing fruit of medium size, dark green color, flesh very thick, few

seeds and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Green—The standard variety everywhere for main crop. The variety is very prolific, producing unusually long, dark green fruit, very firm, few seeds, and of good eating quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Frame—An early, vigorous growing variety, producing short green fruit of excellent quality; very desirable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle—A small, dark green, early, prolific sort, more largely used for pickling purposes than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Cluster—An early prolific sort; green variety, bearing its fruits in clusters. Very desirable for home pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Gherkin or Burr—A very small distinct type, covered with spines. Used exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early White Spine—A standard and very popular sort with truckers who grow for market or shipping; early and prolific, but not so good as "Godden's White Spine" (see cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Arlington White Spine—A fine type of white spine, very desirable for local or home market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Cress.

Extra curled, the best sort for garden culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

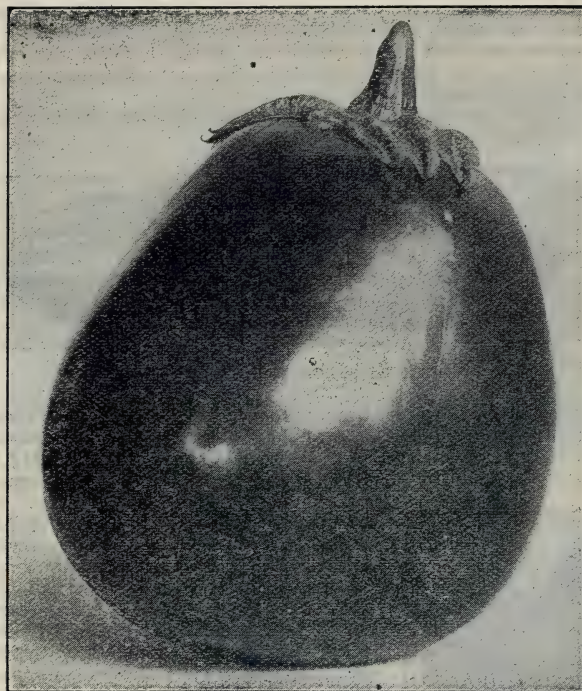
Water Cress—This delicious salad should be sown along the banks of streams, as it does best in this condition. Requires no cultivation, as the self-sown seed and rapidly spreading roots cause it to increase very fast. It is used largely for garnishing by large hotels, restaurants, etc., and also as a salad, served like lettuce, or even cooked it is very fine. If you have a running stream do not fail to sow some. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Egg Plant.

One ounce will produce about one thousand plants, four ounces to an acre.

Egg plant is one of the most delicious vegetables. They grow and fruit exceptionally well in the South, and are very high in food value. Sow seed early in hot-beds and transplant into well fertilized situations, when all danger of frost is past.



NEW YORK PURPLE.

gets woody with age. **Early White Vienna**—A light green type; the most popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Improved New York Purple—We illustrate a single fruit of this variety. A most popular sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

High Bush—Of Southern origin; the most prolific sort; enormous fruits and plants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Endive.

One ounce sows 150 feet drill. A delightful salad. Sow in May and June in rows 18 inches apart, thin to one foot in the row; tie outer leaves up over the center and bleach.

White Curled—Almost clear white sort; very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled—A very hardy, dark leaved sort; crisp and tender; should be bleached. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Kohl Rabi.

One ounce sows about three hundred feet drill.

Kohl Rabi should have same cultivation and fertilizer as cabbage. Sow early in drills 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to eight inches in the row. Use when young, as the bulb

Kale.

One ounce to one hundred and fifty feet drill, or broadcast two pounds to acre.

A salad of the cabbage family; extremely easy and profitable to grow; broadcast same as turnips; very hardy.

Dwarf Curled Scotch—A very early, dwarf, hardy sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Curled Scotch—A tall, growing sort; very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Siberian—The hardiest of the lot; very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Leek.

One ounce to one hundred feet drill.

Leek is very useful for flavoring soups, etc. Belongs to the onion family; should have same care and cultivation. Start early in hot-beds, and transplant in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row; hill up with earth to bleach.

Godden's Mammoth—The largest and most desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

London Flag—A standard market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Miscellaneous Testimonials.

L. S. Bynum, Jones' County, Miss., writes under date August 1st, 1910, as follows:

"I have ordered seed from Amzi Godden Seed Co. for several years; have always found them of the best, and my orders are always promptly filled."

L. L. Rogers, Walton County, Georgia, writes under date of August 11th, 1910, as follows:

"I always find your seed to be O.K., and shall give you my continued patronage."



Lettuce.

One ounce will plant about three hundred feet of drill; three pounds to acre.

The culture of lettuce is very profitable. Of all salads it is the most popular, and always finds a ready market. In our latitude and South nearly all varieties can be grown out of doors almost the entire year. However, the three or four winter months can be made to yield enormous profit if you grow Lettuce in hot-beds. The quality of crops grown under glass is very much better, and always commands a higher price than field grown lettuce.

The lettuce seed we offer is of the very finest strains that can be had. It has all been tested as to germination and you may feel assured that your orders will be filled with seed of the very highest quality.

The soil for lettuce should be made very rich with thoroughly rotted manure. Rapid and thorough cultivation should be given to get the finest crisp heads.

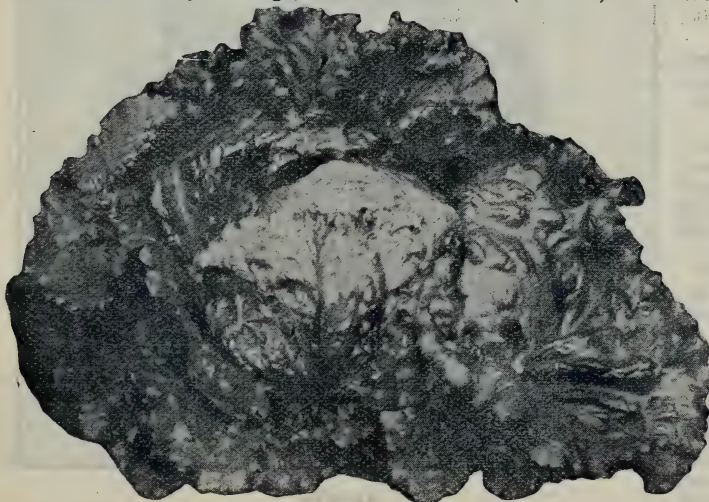
Grand Rapids—We illustrate a single head of this most popular loose leaved sort. It is of very quick growth, producing beautiful curled leaves, finds great sale in northern markets, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



GRAND RAPIDS.

Simpson—The old black seeded Simpson lettuce for a quick growing, loose or curled leaf sort, is hard to beat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Godden's Early Cabbage, or Butter Lettuce—(See Cut)—An absolutely perfect lettuce for outdoor crop, producing the largest and solidist head of any sort known. It is an extremely hardy variety a very rank and rapid grower, and will produce heads, under proper cultivation, as large as good-sized cabbage. This sort should be given at least eight inches in drills, and cultivated often and deep to force its growth. The head will bleach white and be very crisp and tender; the quality much sought after by truckers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.



GODDEN'S EARLY CABBAGE LETTUCE.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Salamander Lettuce—It is the best variety for summer use that we know of. Makes a good-sized head and will stand heat and remain longer without going to seed than any other sort. This variety is also used for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Dutch Butter—One of the best all-round lettuce grown successfully in either hot-beds, cold frames or open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c



Lettuce—Concluded.

Big Boston—The most popular sort for every purpose on the market. In hot-beds it never fails to make large, compact, crisp heads of the very finest quality. We illustrate a head of this sort from a photograph made at our trial grounds. For outdoor, and especially winter culture, it has no equal. We have secured a very fine strain of this sort, and we could not offer you a better lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



BIG BOSTON.

Early Cabbage Lettuce—The standard large heading sort for outdoor culture; well adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg Lettuce—The most beautiful lettuce grown. The leaves bear the appearance of being covered with numerous icicles, making it very showy and saleable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Tennis Ball—A fine lettuce for hot-beds, producing small compact heads of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Prize Head—One of the best sorts for the South; stands the hot sun well; does not shoot up to seed; the leaves are tinged

with bronze, making it a showy and saleable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

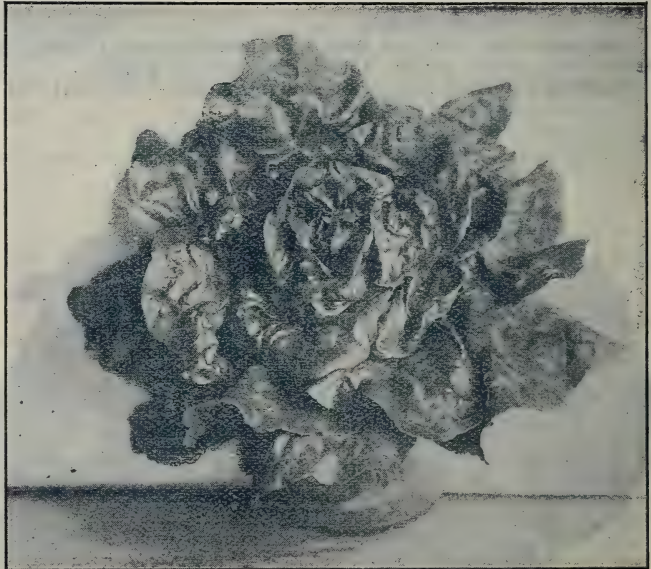
Immensity—An extra large late heading sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Winter Salad (Klondike)—Stands all winter in the South. Takes extreme weather to kill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

New York—Large, dark green heads; used only as a summer sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hanson—(See Illustration) One of the very finest large headed sorts. Beautiful compact heads of the very finest quality and flavor. As a summer sort it is without a peer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

May King—A very large, hardy type suitable both for outdoor and cold-frames or hot-bed culture. The outer leaves are yellowish green tinged with brown. The head is solid and the inside is rich yellow. The head holds together remarkably long without shooting to seed. The variety, on account of size, should be given good distance. The heads will bear considerable



HANSON.

trimming, making it a most desirable sort for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hard Head—A large, medium late sort, very desirable for outdoor cultivation, produces very few surplus leaves, most all going to head; quality splendid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Remember we deliver all small seed at catalogue prices.



Cantaloupe, or Muskmelon.

One ounce to fifty hills; two pounds to acre, putting hills four to six feet apart.

Muskmelons prefer a light loam containing some sand. Thorough preparation and fertilizing should have been made the previous season, by deep plowing, etc. If you find it necessary to use ground not so treated, have the manure thoroughly mixed with the soil, or better still, use leaf mold or wood soil in the hills.

Sow in hills five to six feet apart each way and work frequently and lightly until the vines begin to run.

Muskmelons should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, thinning to three plants to a hill.

Rocky Ford—The most popular melon in cultivation. It is without doubt the most uniformly good sort. Very popular as a shipper; fruits stand handling with little or no damage. Early and very prolific; flesh is light green with salmon flesh near the seed. We offer seed of the very finest strain, grown for us by specialists in this line, and subjected to the greatest care in selecting and curing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Burrell's Gem—A true salmon fleshed Rocky Ford. Character same as Rocky Ford, except that its flesh is a beautiful salmon color. Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

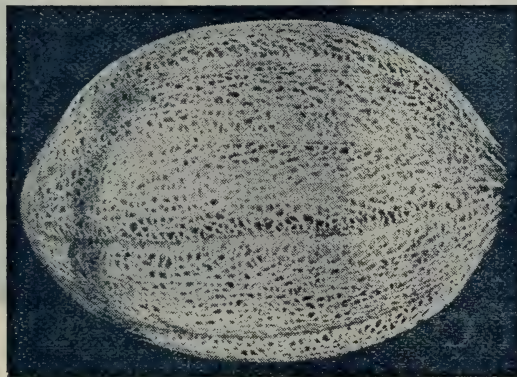
Acme—An awful fine oval shaped, good sized sort. Green fleshed and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Osage—Globe shaped, medium size, skin dark green, flesh cream yellow and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Netted Nutmeg—Small, prolific, netted, flesh light green and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



ROCKY FORD.



ACME CANTALOUPE.

popular melons in the Birmingham market. The fruit is of good size, very smooth and of deep emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor; very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. The melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening and lasts longer than most any variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Fertilizing Cantaloupes—For putting under the hill when the seed are planted, stable manure well decomposed is excellent. Sod is also fine. If these are not available a handful of genuine Peruvian Guano to each hill, well incorporated in the soil, is the best thing. At your last working or just when the plants begin to run, apply a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda to each hill. Work it into the soil around the plants, about two inches distant from the plant. Dust the plants at intervals with tobacco dust, Slug Shot or Bug Death to keep down bugs. We can supply nitrate of soda, \$3.00 per 100 lbs., Peruvian Guano at \$3.50 per 200-lb. bag.

Paul Rose—Oblong, green skin, flesh salmon pink, good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Tip Top—Oval shaped, skin greenish grey, having a light bronze cast. Flesh of rich orange color and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Washington Market Melon—It is very flat, deep-ribbed and thickly netted sort; the skin is green, rough and flesh of rich, creamy yellow color, nutty, granulated, juicy and as sweet as sugar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Island Beauty—Grows to weigh four to six pounds; finely netted, deeply ribbed, flattened at ends; flesh green to light salmon and exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Banana—Long, slim, banana-like fruit; skin cream color; flesh yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Emerald Gem Melon—One of the most popular melons in the Birmingham market. The fruit is of good size, very smooth and of deep emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor; very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. The melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening and lasts longer than most any variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Cantaloupe, or Muskmelon—Concluded.

Jenny Lind—An extra early, small green variety, very prolific, hardy and of the finest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Bay View—A very large, long variety, resembling the old-fashioned muskmelon, but much sweeter and of better flavor. It is a netted sort, ribbed, tough rind, and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack—An extra early sort, running from medium to large; deeply ribbed, tough rind sort. A very valuable shipping variety. Flesh light green to pink at the centre. We illustrate a melon of this sort, showing the exact shape of the true type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

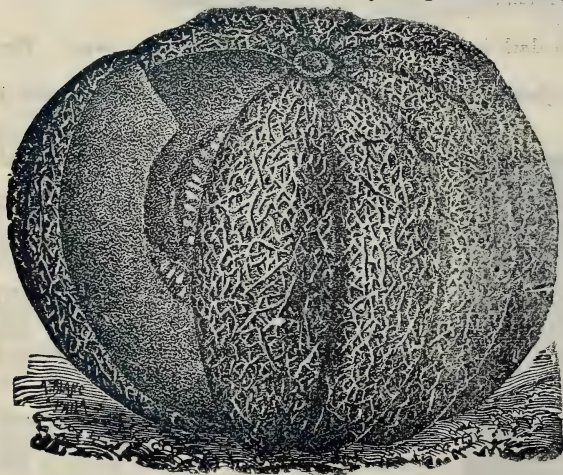
Improved Large Green Nutmeg—The great main crop variety. Vines vigorous, hardy, and the greatest bearers of any of the main crop sort. Fruit large, covered with coarse nettings; ribs large and deep; flesh thick and of the finest flavor. The fruits are free from disease and end rot, so common in other sorts, and always command best prices on the market. The vines bear longer than any of the main crop varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Defender—One of the very best melons in existence. Fruits medium sized, oval, thickly netted. The flesh is thick, dark salmon colored and of the finest flavor. The rind is very tough and thin, giving a great depth of edible flesh. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Hackensack—A large, round, flattened, green fleshed sort, similar to



CROSS' WONDER.



LARGE GREEN NUTMEG.



ADMIRAL TOGO.

Extra Early Hackensack, but ten days later. An old but popular sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cross Wonder—A melon originating with us and offered for the first time in our catalogue of 1905. We have had the most satisfactory reports from everyone who has planted this melon, and we firmly believe that in our entire list you will find none that will give more general satisfaction. We illustrate this sort, which pictures its shape. Flesh very thick and firm, pale green shading to pink near centre; sweet and spicy. A good keeper and shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Shippers' Delight—This is a very handsome, slightly flattened sort, ribbed and netted, very early and thick fleshed; one of the very best shipping sorts; its beautiful appearance and excellent quality make it a profitable market variety. Flesh is green, very thick and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Admiral Togo—(See Cut)—This is a new variety resembling Rocky Ford in outward appearance, but the flesh is a beautiful orange color and very thick, very small cavity and the quality is simply elegant. The flesh is always sweet and don't become tasteless and insipid in wet weather like some of the larger types of yellow flesh sorts. It's a fine shipper for business. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Watermelons.

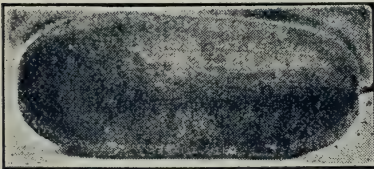
One ounce to thirty hills; two to three pounds to acre.

The successful growing of Watermelons is so much a southern institution that any advice we might offer would be superfluous. We wish to say, however, that there is a vast difference in melons grown from Western grown and native or Southern grown seed. Nowhere is the melon raised to such perfection as in the South, and we offer only the very best SOUTHERN GROWN SEEDS, carefully grown, selected and cured by experts in this line.

The Watson—We illustrate a specimen of this new sort in order that purchasers may know the true type. We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Flesh is dark; crisp; no strings, and one of the most delicious tasting sorts in existence. We recommend this melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Halbert's Honey—This melon was originated in Texas by a Mr. Halbert, for whom it is named, and we must say it is one of the finest melons we have ever seen. It is not a real early sort, but it is a good market size, long and blunt at both ends, and flesh very sweet and fine grained. This sort ripens so close to the rind that it is not a good shipping sort, but for home use and market there is none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



HALBERT'S HONEY.

black ring; meat red, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Alabama Sweet—Shape long to oblong; large dark green, slightly striped with lighter shade. The flesh is exceedingly tender and sweet; rind medium thin but tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—A large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon of dark green color, irregularly striped with light green, very early and exceedingly prolific. The rind is of medium thickness, very hard and tough, making an excellent sort for shipping. The flesh is of light red color, sweet and juicy. Pkt., 5c oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Jones—Large variety, rind light green, thick; flesh bright red and splendid quality. The seed are white with black eye and dark rings around the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch—A long gray melon; large size; rind thin; flesh very sweet; seed pure white. An excellent melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

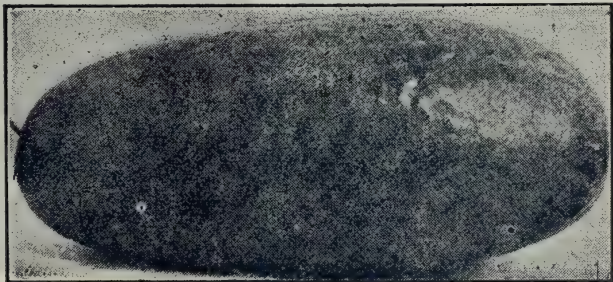
Ice Cream—Oblong, dark green, thin rind; flesh red; small seed, white; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black Diamond, or Black Boulder—A very large, round shipping melon; rind very dark; seed black; flesh red and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Light Icing—Long gray sort, white seeded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dark Icing—Same as Light Icing, only skin darker. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Watermelons Concluded on Next Page.



KLECKLEY'S SWEET.

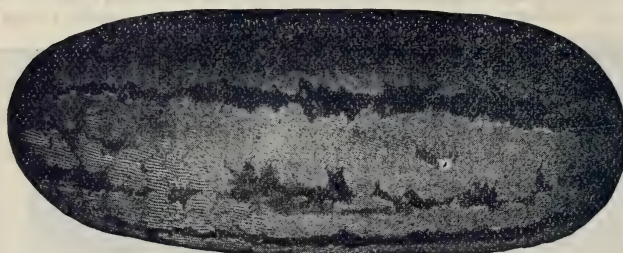
To Growers for Market — Plant the Watson, Eden and Augusta Rattlesnake, These are the sorts that bring the money.



Watermelons==Concluded.

Seminole—Long, gray mottled and redish brown seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Georgia Rattlesnake—This old standard variety needs no description. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE.

striped with a dark shade; rind very tough, very thin; flesh dark red and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Augusta Rattlesnake—This is a very superior and early type of Rattlesnake melon; large and very uniform, no misshapen melon in the type. We illustrate a specimen melon of this sort which conveys an idea of its general excellence. Flesh is deep red and crisp; no strings. Seed of this type are quite distinct, having a black ring around the edge, terminating in two black eyes at the point of the seed. Our seed are true and very best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

The Dixie—The true stock of this variety is long, rind dark green, with a stripe of lighter color.

The seed are black, meat very red, juicy and sweet. The rind is tough, making it a desirable sort for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

The Triumph Melon—The greatest recommendation we can give the melon is its enormous size as well as its good eating qualities. It is a cross between the Duke Jones and the Kolb Gem has the fine, handsome appearance of the former and the shipping qualities of the latter. The flesh is of a rich red, very firm, Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Sweet Heart Melon—A new, distinct variety of melon, growing very large, of light, mottled green color, and very regular in shape and size. The rind is very thin, but very tough and firm, and will not burst open easily, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. The flesh is bright red, very firm and solid, but melting and sweet. The seed are very plump and of dark gray color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Blue Gem—A very large, round melon; skin very dark, almost blue; rind thick, flesh red and of good quality; seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Harris Earliest—Extra early; oval shaped; striped with dark green and gray; flesh bright red. A splendid early market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Iceberg—A yellow-bellied strain of Kolb Gem. A fine market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Pride of Alabama—The largest melon in cultivation in the South. The cut here shown was made from a photograph taken of a field. The melon is smooth, of a dark green color, seed grayish brown flesh deep red, fine grained and very sweet. It ripens up evenly. The rind is thick and tough, making it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



PRIDE OF ALABAMA.



Mustard.

One ounce sows eight to one hundred feet drill; two pounds broadcast to acre.

The usefulness of Mustard as a salad is so well known in the Southland, and it is so widely cultivated, that we offer no directions. We wish to call your attention to a recent introduction, viz.: Ostrich Plume. This variety is of the greatest merit.



OSTRICH PLUME CURLED.

Mammoth Curled—This is one of the largest and finest varieties of mustard, producing exceedingly large curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Ostrich Plume Curled—This is a fine curly variety; very ornamental in appearance; producing large, beautiful curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White or Yellow London—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Brown London—Used as a salad, but much inferior to the curled varieties. The seed is used largely for seasoning pickles. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Chinese Mustard—A fine, large thick-leaf variety, very hardy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Okra.

One ounce will sow forty feet of drill.

The seed should be sown in drills three feet apart, and thinned to a foot in drills. The ground should be very loose and exceedingly rich. The seed should be thoroughly soaked before planting to insure a stand; or, better still, pour boiling water on the seed and pour off again. Okra to give best results requires frequent cultivation. Pick pods when small and cut with a part of stem on if used for shipping. Do not plant two sorts close together, for they mix badly.

Godden's New Prolific Velvet Pod—No other variety produces anything like the quantity and quality of pods. It is absolutely the finest introduced to date. Will produce twice the quantity of any other sort. The quality is the finest. If you want an early, prolific sort, this is it. Grows very bushy from the bottom up, and produces immense quantities of long, white, tender pods that remain in condition longer than any other sort. The canning sort par excellence. Grows five to seven feet high, and should have rows five feet apart and plants should be thinned to three to four feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf White Velvet Okra—This is a distinct and beautiful Okra. The pods are much longer than any other variety, perfectly smooth, and covered with a fibre resembling velvet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Green or Tall—It produces very long, green pods, very slim and tender, and is not excelled for either canning or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Dwarf Green Prolific Okra—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Perkin's Mammoth—An early, long, green-podded sort; height, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and quality of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c. **Kleckley's Favorite**—This is a new variety, and is meeting with great favor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

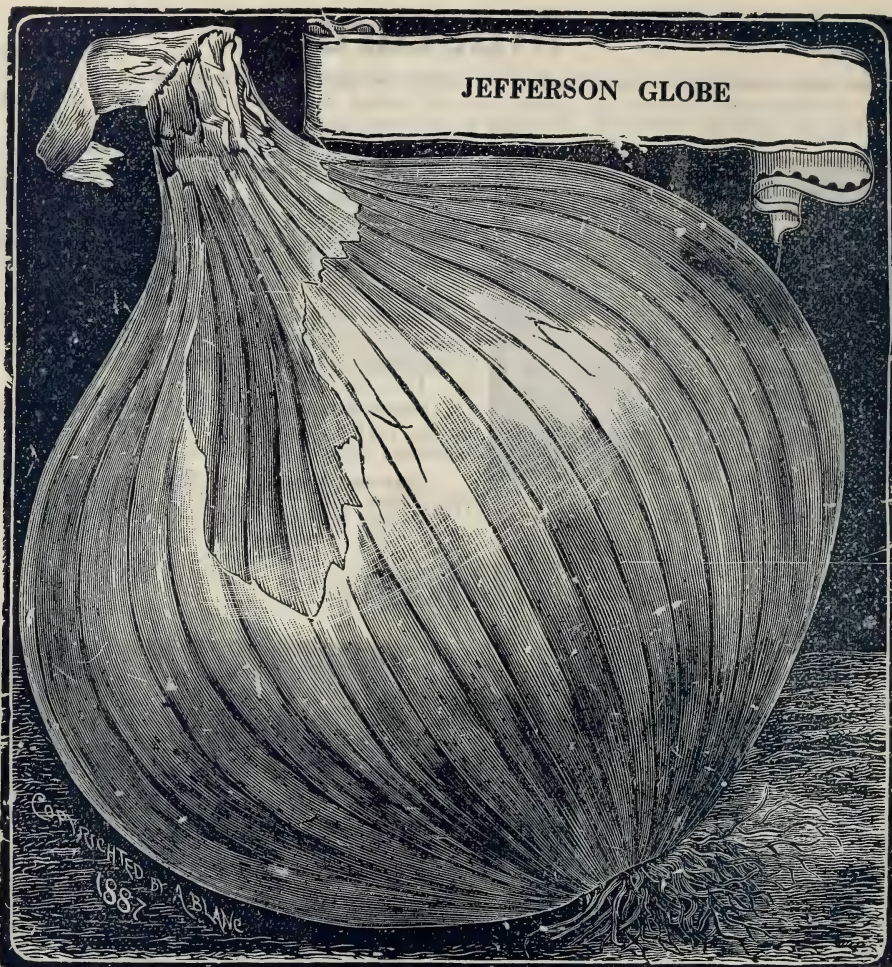


GODDEN'S NEW PROLIFIC VELVET POD.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED



One ounce sows about one hundred and fifty feet drill; five to six pounds to acre in drills, to make sets fifty to seventy-five pounds to acre.

For early crops sow in October and November, for summer crop sow in March. Onions must have a rich, loose soil, and require also frequent and thorough cultivation. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to four inches in the row. Thinnings may be used to plant additional space.

Jefferson Globe—A large Spanish yellow sort, growing two to five pounds in weight; very mild, good keeper and splendid flavor. Seed may be sown in October and November and transplanted to open ground in February, or the seed may be planted in drills in early spring and mature large dry onions by August or September. Their immense size, beauty and quality make them a splendid seller. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Creole Onion—It is a reddish brown; a great yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Large Red Wethersfield—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Giant Yellow Prize Taker, an Italian Variety—This is the largest of all the yellow varieties. A beautiful, rich straw color, very mild and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Silver King, an Italian Variety—Very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers—This improved variety is largest in size and uniformly perfect in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Southport Red Globe—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Southport White Globe—A handsome white globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

White Bermuda—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Crystal Wax White (Bermuda)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Improved Red Bermuda—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Australian Brown—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early White Pearl—An early, flat, pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.



Onion Sets.

One quart will plant fifty feet of row, or more, depending a great deal on the size of the sets; four to six bushels will plant an acre where horse cultivation is used, but where it is the purpose to cultivate by hand and the rows are made only about a foot and a half apart, almost twice the quantity will be required.

We can supply onion sets of some sorts any month in the year, except possibly from middle of June to middle of July. Parties ordering sets will confine their orders to such as we list.

White Silverskin—The standard white set, good keepers, producing large onions, mild and good flavor, largely used for both green onions and dry market, can be planted in fall or spring. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., of 32 lbs., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Yellow Danvers—One of the best keepers and used more generally for both green onions and dry crop than any other sort. Can be planted in the fall or spring. Pt., 10c; qt., 12½c; pk., 65c; bu. of 32 lbs., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Dark Red (Wethersfield)—Can supply these only during January, February and March. Very prolific, showy variety, good quality and always commanding good price. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Bermuda—Can supply these only during months of August, September and October. This is very early type of pale yellow to light red, planted in fall will mature in latter part of spring. Fine mild flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

Early White Pearl—We can supply these only during the months of August, September, October and November. A fine extremely early, pure white sort, mild and very profitable for early bunch onions for market. The product is pure white, large, flat and makes small neck. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

Crystal White Wax—A pure waxy white variety, medium size, very early, making small necks, good keeper and especially desirable for marketing dry in early summer before other sorts have matured. This is the variety so largely grown in Texas and can be supplied in sets from September to December only. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

White Multiplier or White Nest Onion—We can supply these from August to February. A small white onion growing in clusters, one bulb often producing as much as six small onions. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

ONION BUTTONS—(Called also Winter Top Sets and Perennial Tree Onions)—A small set growing in clusters on top of seed stem. The variety is generally planted in fall, affording green shallots during winter and spring. We can supply from August to February. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Parsley.

One ounce sows one hundred and fifty feet of row.

Parsley does best in a rich, mellow loam land, and should have thorough cultivation. Seed germinates slowly, and the soil should be kept moist and cool after sowing. Sow in rows and thin to four to six inches, and cut back frequently to have the finest leaves.

Smooth Leaf or Plain—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large Double Curled—It produces beautifully crumpled leaves, which are superior to all as a seasoner. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Godden's Ostrich Feather—The finest curled dwarf sort in existence. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Parsnips.

One ounce sows about two hundred feet; five to six pounds to acre.

They require a deeply prepared loam for their fullest development. The seed are very slow to germinate, and should be sown early in the spring in rows eighteen inches apart for hand cultivation, or thirty inches for horse cultivation. Thin out to six inches in the row. Cultivate often.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown—The very best sort in existence. A large yielder of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Market Gardeners and Truckers are requested to write for our prices in quantity. Give variety with quantity wanted.



PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWN.



Garden, or English Peas.

One quart to one hundred feet drill; two bushels to acre.

Peas, with the growers, are almost a failure this season. Prices have advanced rapidly in the past few weeks. We find ourselves compelled to advance our prices. But we know that our prices are as low as any house in the country, considering the excellent quality that we offer.

Peas may be planted in most parts of Alabama from January 1 to September 15. Two to three bushels are required to the acre. The smooth varieties are the hardiest, and should be planted first. The seed are usually sown thickly in double rows, and these double rows, constituting one row, should be about three and a half to four feet apart. Cover seed two to three inches, and if too thick, thin to about an inch and a half to two inches. Cultivate often, especially in dry weather. A thick stand is desirable. It is not necessary to provide supports for the dwarf sorts. Peas grow fairly well on poor soils, but a little fertilizer will greatly increase the yield. Well rotted stable manure in the drill is splendid, but fresh manure should be avoided unless it is broadcasted. Commercial fertilizer is desirable, when used it should be incorporated thoroughly with the soil.



FIRST AND BEST.

Standard Varieties.

(Not Wrinkled).

Alaska—One of the finest early peas grown; extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry peas being bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. Our stock genuine—obtained direct from the grower and introducer. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

First and Best (See Cut)—This celebrated extra early variety is without an equal in general popularity, being early, hardy and a most prolific bearer. It is of uniform growth, about two feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Tall White Marrowfat—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality and bearing until frost. The variety is very hardy, standing more heat and cold than any other sort; fine for the market gardener. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—This is the most popular of all the Marrowfat varieties, being more productive and hardier. It is a very strong vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Early May Pea—Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Melting Sugar, or Salad Pea—A good sort; early prolific and very sweet. The seed is round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Early Morning Star—It is one of the most productive as well as the earliest pea grown. It never fails to produce marketable peas in 42 days from germination. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Tom Thumb—Very hardy dwarf sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Wrinkled Varieties.

Wrinkled sorts are much finer in flavor than smooth sorts, and deserve to be more widely known and cultivated in the South. They are by far the most popular kinds in northern markets.

Yorkshire Hero—Vines are vigorous growing about 30 inches high. Pods are well filled with large, tender peas. A very popular sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Shropshire Hero—A vigorous grower, about three feet high, pods long and well filled with an excellent quality of peas. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Pride of Market—A tall, late growing sort of good quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Horsford's Market Garden—A dwarf, heavy yielder, two feet high, of excellent quality and flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.



New Era—A hardy wrinkled imported variety of English pea, growing about two feet high, producing a heavy vine and standing up well without supports. The pod is dark green, from three to three and a half inches long, and loaded with peas of excellent sweet quality. The variety is a hardy germinator, not so delicate as the average wrinkled sort, will stand a great deal of cold and heat, and can be planted earlier or later than most any other sort. In point of earliness it is about as early as the earliest extra early but is decidedly more prolific and bearing period much longer. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 55c.

Gradus, or Prosperity—The pods are immense, containing very large peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous; about 30 inches high; does not require staking; bears very early, just a few days after Alaska, and continues through a very long season. We highly recommend this sort. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$3.00.



NEW ERA.

Champion of England—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of eight to twelve feet or more. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Eugenia, or Alliance—It is of an exceedingly delicious flavor, very sugary and sweet. It bears for a long time, making it a very profitable variety. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Bliss Everbearing—This is a new second early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight peas each. The pea is of dwarf habits, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

American Wonder—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Telephone Pea—This is a very tall, wrinkled variety, a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are

very large, containing from six to nine large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. It makes a very vigorous vine, five to six feet tall, and for productiveness cannot be excelled. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.25. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

McLean's Little Gem—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. It matures in about seven weeks from germination. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Stratagem Pea—It is a dwarf pea, growing to about two to two and a half feet in height, and is literally covered with very large, fine looking pods. The variety is very sensitive to the cold, and should never be planted until the ground is very warm. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 35c; qt., 55c.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Prize Winner—This is a very desirable sort; extra early and prolific; of the very best quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

We take great pains in growing our Garden Peas because we have to supply each season thousands of bushels to the most critical market garden trade in the South. Figure with us if you want something good and at the right prices.



Peppers.

One ounce will produce one thousand to fifteen hundred plants.

Peppers are very popular in all sections of the South. They are largely used in salads, etc., also the thick fleshed sorts are very fine sliced. The hot sorts add greatly to meats, etc., and are also very valuable for seasoning other dishes. Peppers should be sown early in boxes or hot-beds and transplanted into a loamy, well fertilized situation in rows about two feet apart and eighteen inches to two feet in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly, continuing until frost, and you will be rewarded with a continuous crop as long as cultivation is kept up. The seed we offer is the very best strains, carefully tested.

Ruby King—This is an enormous variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an excellent dish for salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



BELL, OR BULL NOSE

Mammoth Bell, or Bull Nose (See Cut)—This is the most popular of all sweet varieties; is very mild in flavor and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Cherry—A small, vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Chili—A very hot, piquant sort, very prolific. The plants commence to bear by the time they are four or five inches high, and when frost comes in the fall will be full of green pods if kept picked during summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Sweet Spanish—This fine variety grows to a very large size. Single peppers will often measure three inches thick. The flesh is very thick and tender, and much milder than the Bell or Bull Nose. It is very valuable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Chinese Giant (See Cut)—Absolutely the largest sort that grows; enormous, sweet flavored pods; thick, crisp flesh of delightful flavor. Plants bushy, coming to bear early and growing a large crop of its large four-lobed pods. Very few seed. An ideal salad and stuffing sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Ruby Giant—A new hybrid sort, being a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. This sort is very similar in shape to the Ruby King, but is usually twice the size. Very thick, mild flesh. The plant growth is stocky and vigorous, and is absolutely covered with magnificent fruit during the entire season. A very desirable market sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Celestial—A hot sort; very desirable for pepper sauce. The pods are short, thick at the stem end, and coming to a sharp point. Plant very bushy and prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Golden Dawn—A very early dwarf sort, producing an enormous crop of beautiful thick fleshed, mild pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Boquet—A hot, pepper sauce variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Tobasco Pepper—A hot sort, of fine flavor, pods about one inch to one and half inches long, enormously prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.



CHINESE GIANT.

The Leader Garden Plow—The greatest labor saver in the world. Easy to push. Complete set of attachments for all kinds of work. Price, \$2.50.



Seed Potatoes.

From six to ten bushels will plant an acre, depending upon size and variety—

How to Grow—Most every farmer has his own pet way of growing a crop of potatoes, which he believes is superior to any way that might be suggested. But the best of them sometimes make errors

in method of preparation and fertilization. All potato ground should be very deeply broken, and preferably in the fall of the year. It will be advantageous to sow potato ground in the fall of the year in vetch or crimson clover, or a mixture of both.



WHITE'S SURPRISE.

This should be turned under in January and allowed to remain until the time has arrived for planting. Rows should then be laid off from three to three and a half feet. The fertilizer that is to be used should then be placed in the drill and a small subsoil plow run in each drill, which will stir the ground to greater depth and mix the fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. The cuttings should then be dropped and covered with a turning plow to the depth of ten or twelve inches. They should then remain until they begin to sprout nicely, and then a leveling harrow should be dragged over the entire field, leaving the cuttings three to four inches under the soil. This harrowing should continue until the vines are about six inches high, when the first cultivation may be given them. If ground be properly prepared to begin with very little cultivation is necessary to make a crop of potatoes, the harrow doing most of the work.

White's Surprise—This is a new extra large pure white variety of great merit. It is earlier than the Triumph, much more prolific, and far surpasses it in keeping and eating qualities. It is a vigorous grower, often throwing two to three shoots from a single cutting; vines rank and spreading and very resistant to disease. The potatoes mature uniform in size, mostly large, which makes it so much more desirable than Triumph. Unfortunately, the past fall season in Tennessee, where our stock was grown, the dry weather cut the crop so short that we only have a few to offer. We urge you to try it. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Triumph—(Maine Grown)—An extremely hardy, red-skinned variety of potato, almost round, covered with eyes, usually deeply set in the potato. The variety produces a very small vine, consequently will make a crop with less moisture than any other sort. It is more largely used in the South than any other sort. Maine grown stock, is of course, the spring or first crop, and are large, fine potatoes. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Triumph (Tennessee Grown, Fall or Second Crop)—This stock is grown in Tennessee, planted in July and harvested in October and November. They are what is known as Tennessee Triumph, fall or second crop. A great many people prefer them to northern or eastern grown stock. They are usually much smaller, plant further and germinate better than first or spring crop. This fall, 1910, the crop is awful short on account of dry fall and early frost. The seed run smaller than usual, and price, of course, is higher. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 30c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Irish Cobbler—A famous early white variety, just as early as Triumph, claimed to be much more prolific and of better quality. This variety is largely used in Georgia and Florida for early shipment to northern markets. Its prolificness and freeness from scale make it a most desirable sort. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Watt's Early Ohio—An extremely early white variety, oblong shape, of good size and unexcelled eating qualities. It is a vigorous growing sort, very prolific, and a splendid keeper. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Early Red Cut Rose—The standard early sort for family use. It is not surpassed in eating qualities, and when you secure the true stock no variety is better. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Peerless—A medium early, large, round white sort, very prolific, a good keeper, and of excellent eating qualities. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Beauty of Hebron—A variety resembling Early Rose, only does not cut red. It grows larger, just as early, more prolific and unexcelled in eating qualities. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Burbank—A large, late, long white sort; a heavy yielder, a vigorous grower, and largely used for late or main crop. A fine keeper and of best quality. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.40.



Pumpkins.

One ounce will plant twenty-five hills; two to three pounds to acre.

Pumpkins are rapidly growing in favor throughout the South. The larger and coarser sorts make excellent stock food, while the majority of the sorts make excellent pies and are also used in a number of other ways.

Pumpkins may be planted most any time during spring and early autumn in hills among corn rows, or in the open. They produce the best crops in deep loam, but are not particular about the soil, if same has been well fertilized. Potash in some form is very essential to their fullest development.

Nantucket Sugar Pumpkin—It is oblong and deeply ribbed. The outer color of the skin is dark

green—almost black. The flesh is orange color and has a delicious sugary taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

King of Mammoth Pumpkin—This is the largest pumpkin in the world, and has been known to reach 250 pounds in weight. It is of a grayish yellow color, and is only grown for stock feeding or as a curiosity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Cheese Pumpkin—This is one of the best late varieties. The skin is of a bright orange, and the flesh yellow and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



THREE PUMPKINS TAKING FIRST PRIZE AT ALABAMA STATE FAIR, 1910.

Green Striped Cushaw—This is one of the finest pumpkins in existence; a long, crooked neck, terminating in a round or oblong end, enclosing a very small seed cavity; flesh surrounding seed cavity very thick. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest sweet potatoes for baking, or as a pie sort it has no equal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden or Yellow Cushaw—Similar in every way almost to the Green Striped Cushaw, except in color, being a dark golden yellow. Very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Kentucky Field—A very popular Southern sort; large and flattened. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Japanese Pie—A crook-necked, green-striped sort, very prolific; meat rich yellow, firm and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Dunkard—An extra good winter pumpkin grows uniform in size sometimes to the weight of 75 pounds. It is a splendid keeper, excellent for cooking, very sweet and most desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Quaker Pie—A small, oval shaped sort; cream colored; fine grained; sweet flesh. A most excellent pie sort. A good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Connecticut Field—A large favorite sort in New England. Highly prized as a feeding pumpkin. It also has thick, fine grained flesh and makes excellent pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tennessee Field—Large round or slightly flattened fruits. Creamy yellow in color. Flesh bright yellow and very thick. Fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Radishes.

One ounce sows one hundred feet of drill; five to eight pounds to acre.

These popular vegetables are, under proper conditions, one of the easiest and quickest to grow. Radishes may be grown any month in the year in the latitude of Birmingham and South, providing you have means of keeping them watered. They must have water for their fullest development. Radishes do best in a rich, loamy soil, and must be cultivated often and thoroughly, as it is very important to mature the crop quickly to retain their crisp, tender quality.

The preparation of the soil should be thorough. Incorporate well rotted manure. Add kanit and lime to destroy all eggs and grubs that may have been contained in the manure.

For the home garden, radishes are cheaply raised by sowing broadcast. This way, they require no cultivation, but for market it is much better to sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, thinning to prevent crowding. The cultivation that may be given by this means greatly improves the quality.

Magic City—This is a fine imported French radish that we have named the Magic City on account of its local popularity around Birmingham. The variety is extremely early, skin a beautiful scarlet all over, shape globe, almost round, flesh white and crisp throughout. The flavor can't be beat. On rich soil and in favorable weather we have seen edible roots large enough for the table in fifteen days from sowing. It makes few leaves and is, therefore, desirable for planting in hot-beds and cold frames. If one will plant this variety in succession, say every ten days, a fresh crop can be made available practically throughout the entire year. If you want fine radishes, thin out your plants two or three days after the seed are up, leaving one plant to about every inch or inch and a half of drill. Price of seed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early White Turnip Radish—A small, quick-growing radish, pure white, very tender, mild and excellent flavor. Suitable for growing under glass or out of doors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Long Scarlet Radish, Short Top—One of the best radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine, and our customers will be pleased with it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—One of the handsomest turnip sports on the market. An early planting sort; very hardy, quick growing. The radish is turnip-shaped, bright scarlet, with white tip, one of the most saleable sorts. Flesh firm and crisp, small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65.

Early Scarlet Turnip—The standard hardy red turnip radish, very early, solid, of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



MAGIC CITY

Early Scarlet Globe—One of the finest globe shaped very early, crisp and tender. Among market gardeners this is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Birmingham—The favorite sort in Birmingham market and without doubt one of the finest sorts in existence. Beautiful, long, bright scarlet sort, fading into clear white tip. One of the most saleable varieties. Very early, maturing saleable roots in 25 days. Crisp, tender, and of the finest quality. Top is very small. We illustrate bunch of this desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Chartier Radish—A beautiful half-long radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild and will remain in edible condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Summer Strasburg Radish—This is a very valuable summer variety, of handsome, oblong shape, tapering beautifully to a point. The skin and flesh are both of a beautiful white, transparent, very tender, and a delightful, pungent taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Long White Vienna Radish—One of the best eating radishes known, of distinct variety and appearance and never gets pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



BIRMINGHAM.

If you grow radishes for market, and have use for large quantities of seed, write us for special prices.



Radishes—Concluded.

Icicle—A long white sort; very early; of fine shape and color. One of the very best white sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

Yellow Summer Turnip Radish—This is a very hardy summer radish, and will stand the hot sun well and remain in eating condition for a long period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Glass, or Cincinnati Market—A long, very smooth radish of a beautiful transparent red; very brittle and of delicious flavor. The variety is gaining in favor throughout the country, and large quantities are being sown in the coast country for northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast Radish (See Cut)—A fine forcing radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated close together. It is oval shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

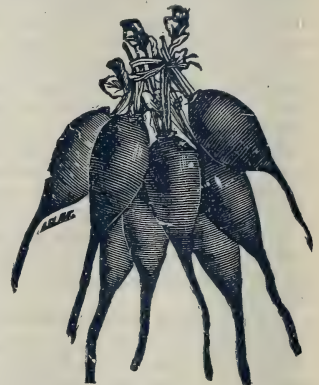
Half-Long French Scarlet (See Cut)—This radish is of beautiful half-long shape, grows large; may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. It is grown almost exclusively by the truckers of Louisiana, and is the most popular radish in Birmingham of any sort we handle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chinese Rose Winter Radish—It is of a beautiful, bright rose color and the finest eating radish of the winter varieties. It grows to a very large size, and remains perfectly firm for a long period. It is a half-long shape and is without that strong taste which is peculiar to the Black Spanish. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your turnip crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Round Black Spanish—A fine, tender and delicious winter radish, never getting tough or stringy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long Black Spanish—Possessing the same good qualities as the Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

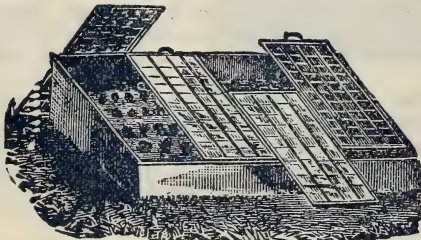
California White Mammoth—This is the largest radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid, and of excellent flavor. It is a great curiosity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



HALF-LONG FRENCH SCARLET.

Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

We are so frequently asked how to make a hot-bed or cold-frame that we decided to give here accurate instructions for both. The illustration shown here will give one a splendid idea of the proper construction.



The object of a hot-bed is to provide a place to start plants in that are to be set out in open ground later when the weather will permit, and also to grow such vegetables for the table as will permit of growing under such conditions, as lettuce, radish, beets, etc.

CONSTRUCTION—A frame should be made of the desired size, using lumber about an inch in thickness. The back should be 12 to 15 inches high and the front 10 to 12, in order to give the proper slope to turn water and catch the rays of the sun. Sash of suitable size should be provided and fitted perfectly, so as to keep out the cold, but they should be so placed as to slide, in order to give proper ventilation when needed. This frame is to be mounted on and firmly anchored around your bed after the bed is prepared.

PREPARING THE BED—This is the most important thing, and requires careful attention. Slight excavation is sometimes made before the manure is put in and the frame placed. To secure the bottom heat for the bed take a quantity of fresh horse manure and a liberal quantity of straw bedding, throw together under a shed and allow to heat for several days, then fork over and allow to come to a heat again, then remove to the frame and tramp in thoroughly to the depth of six to ten inches. Cover this with a layer of six to ten inches of good, rich, mellow soil; cover and allow to stand a few days, until the heat has partially subsided, and then you are ready to sow seed or put in plants.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED—You should watch the bed, and not let it get too hot, but ventilate judiciously when needed. On very cold nights the bed might be covered with old sacks, matting or quilts. The bed must be kept moist by judicious watering, which should be done evenings.

COLD FRAMES—A cold frame is nothing more than a hot bed with the bottom heat cut out. This is easily done by using old manure instead of fresh, or if a little heat only is desirable, a small quantity of fresh manure can be used. Cold frames are generally used for more hardy stuff, and sometimes only canvas covering is used where the weather is not severe enough during the day but what the cover can be propped up or taken off. The proper management of both hot beds and cold frames is largely a matter of both practice and common sense.

If your are interested in Syrups refer to page 71 and try the Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane.



Rhubarb.

One ounce sows seventy-five to one hundred feet drill.

Rhubarb is easily grown from seed, but should have a thoroughly prepared seed bed, as the seed is light and germinate slowly. Sow in drills about an inch deep and thin out to six inches apart. In the following fall these seedlings may be transplanted to a permanent bed. This bed should be well fertilized and very deeply plowed. It is almost impossible to make the soil too rich. Plant four feet apart each way. All leaves and stems should be left to develop the first season, and steady pulling may begin the third. Rhubarb should never be allowed to run to seed, as it exhausts the plant. If you want to secure edible stems at once we advise the use of two-year-old roots. We can supply these in planting season,

Manmoth Rhubarb—One of the very best varieties, producing very large stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

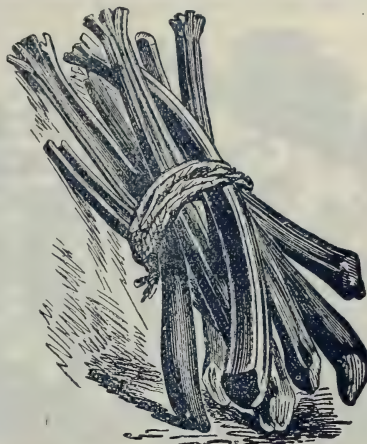
Rhubarb Roots—Fine two-year-old. Per doz., 75c By express only.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.

One ounce sows fifty feet row; three to four pounds to acre.

This plant succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, has been stirred to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches. Make drills about three inches deep and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart, and sow the seed about ten to the foot, covering about one inch deep. When two inches high thin out to three inches apart and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter.

Mammoth Salsify (See Cut)—This is a great improvement in the salsify plant. The roots are much larger, less stringy and more delicately flavored. The most popular market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



MAMMOTH RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT



MAMMOTH SALSIFY.

Spinach.

One ounce sows about one hundred feet of drill; ten to fifteen pounds to acre in drills.

Spinach is a native of Asia, and has been largely improved on from time to time, until now a strain of varieties are offered that are of most excellent quality. There are sexes noted in spinach plants, the females living much longer and produce seed, while the male plant dies out and never shoots to seed. For summer use sow in very rich ground in early spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin by degrees. For early spring use sow once in two weeks during the autumn. Spinach requires a good deal of nitrogenous manure to perfect it. Have



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

the manure composted with kainit. Spinach is very profitable to grow. It always commands a much higher price than any other salad or "greens." It is becoming better known and liked in the South every year, and will in time supplant the well-known mustard and turnip as favorite salads.

Bloomsdale Savoy—This is by far the most popular variety with the gardener. It is the earliest and hardiest sort. Its beautiful crimped leaves are dark, crisp and tender. For fall planting it is the very best sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

Broad Leaved Flanders—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round, very thick, and of the very best quality. Not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

Long Standing—A thick-leaved sort that remains in condition longer than any other sort. Rarely runs to seed. Leaves smooth, dark green. A good sort for spring planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.



Squash.

One ounce plants twenty-five hills; three to four pounds to acre.

We offer a wide range of varieties, which are divided into two classes, viz., summer and winter sorts. The summer varieties may be planted from the last of March to May and June. However, they grow better when planted after the soil is thoroughly warmed. The fall and winter sorts should be planted in June and July. Some people complain of their squash blooms falling off without fruiting. This is perfectly natural, as sexes are noted in squash blooms, and only female blooms produce fruit. The male blooms are larger, born on fool stalks, and soon fall off without producing.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SQUASH.

The squash likes a rich, deep, well-fertilized loam, and should never be planted in poor thin soil. The bush sorts should be planted in hills four feet apart each way; the running and winter sorts should have eight to ten feet each way. Kainit and acid phosphate should be used in addition to well rotted manure as fertilizer. An application of slug shot to the hills and covering a circle of three feet about the time the seedlings appear above the surface helps to largely prevent damage done by squash bugs and other injurious worms and insects. These applications should be repeated after each rain until the plants have become well established.

Mammoth White Bush (See Cut)—The very finest type of white bush or patty-pan sort in existence. Very vigorous growth and large, clear white fruits. The indentations occur in pairs, the two being deeply indented, the intervening scallop only lightly so. Our trials show little or no difference in earliness, and when size and quality are considered Mammoth White Bush is far ahead. The favorite market gardeners sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early White Bush, or Patty-Pan (See Cut)—This is the old standard variety of early squash. It is the earliest variety yet known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Summer Crook-Neck (See Cut)—This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all the squashes. It is a bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



EARLY WHITE BUSH

Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—Our trials have shown this variety to be the very best crook-neck in existence. It is twice the size of the ordinary type, deeper colored and far better flavored. They stand hot weather better, are only five to eight days later and far more prolific than Yellow Summer Crook-Neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



GIANT SUMMER CROOK-NECK.

Boston Marrow—The flesh is a very beautiful orange, very fine grained, thick and of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Orange Marrow—This is the earliest of all the winter squash. The skin is of a deep rich orange color; flesh very thick and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Hubbard Squash—This is a good standard variety; very large size; flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Marblehead Mammoth—A large, oblong variety, outer skin bluish, flesh bright creamy yellow, very dry and sweet. It is especially desirable for fall and winter use. It is a fine keeper and ought to be more generally known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili—This is known also as Mammoth Chili Pumpkin. It is the largest type of squash or pumpkin known, specimens sometimes weighing two to three hundred pounds. The skin is a dull orange color, flesh yellow, thick and of rich sweet taste. It is a fine keeper and very desirable for table use or stock. If you want to grow for size or show this is the sort you want. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



YELLOW SUMMER CROOK-NECK.



Tomatoes.

No vegetable occupies the prominence and infinite care, selection, etc., in the seedman's time and business as the tomato. The strains and selections of the country in which the seed crops are grown have so much to do with the general quality of the crop that the growing of tomato seed must be done with the greatest care. With this in view, we spare no expense in having our seed produced under the supervision and care of experts in this line. You cannot buy better seed at any price.



GODDEN'S EARLY PROLIFIC.

Godden's Early Prolific—We have been conducting Tomato trials now for the past three years, planting every variety that we have seen in catalogues published in the United States, as well as those published in Europe, and we have yet to find a variety as early and as enormously prolific as Godden's Early Prolific. The plants when young have a yellowish tinge but change color as it grows older into a dark green. They begin to bloom and put on fruit when ten inches to a foot high, and as the plant grows older begins to spread vigorously, throwing out large base limbs which run around on the ground forming a dense mat of growth. All its branches will be loaded with tomatoes born in clusters. We have seen as many as seventeen tomatoes in one cluster and all of marketable size. The fruit is large and of a brick red color, skin thick and tough, splendid flavor, few seeds and one of the best shippers. We have seen vines that were not pruned produce as much as one hundred and fifty nice tomatoes. Where they are pruned and tied up to a stake they of course will not yield so many, but will ripen earlier, producing larger and better fruit. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Here is an unsolicited testimonial. We could publish many:

Beauregard, Miss., July 18, 1910.
Mess. Amzi Godden Seed Co.:

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure I attest the merits of your wonderful early tomato sent me. By examining photo inclosed, you will notice the tomato is of good size, well formed and perfectly smooth. The great objection with all other extra early tomatoes in this section is they bear but few smooth tomatoes, are thin rind and set but one

bunch before they die out. In your tomato these objections have been overcome in the highest degree of satisfaction. I have grown tomatoes for northern markets for nearly thirty years and feel justified in saying that yours are not only the most prolific but are the earliest and the best flavored extra early tomato I have ever grown. I consider them a boon to truckers, as they are much earlier and smoother than any other extra early variety. May this tomato, as well as your firm, be crowned with the success so justly deserved. I remain yours truly, J. C. BRIDEWELL, Trucker.

N.B.—Unfortunately we could not reproduce Mr. Bridewell's photo, which showed a single cluster of seventeen tomatoes, as the cut was spoiled in casting it and photograph spoiled.

June Pink—June Pink is a pink skinned Earliana. All the good qualities of Earliana apply to June Pink. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel—This is a magnificent second early sort, following Earliana. Bright crimson; thick, fine flavored flesh and almost seedless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

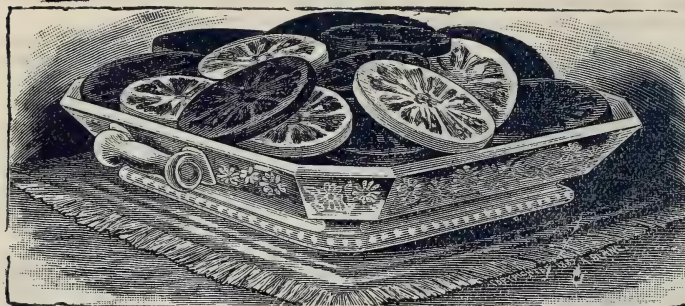
Livingston's Dwarf Stone Tomato—The dwarf Stone makes a very large, stocky plant, holding its fruit in great clusters well above the ground; is very smooth, solid and of a brick red color, ripens uniformly and is of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Enormous Tomato—This variety is as large as Ponderosa, bright red in color, and of a much better shape. The flesh is exceedingly thick, solid red, no green or tough spots, and hardly any seed. The vine is a most vigorous rank grower, very large stock. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Tomatoes—Concluded.

Godden's Mammoth Pink—We offer this variety for the first time. We have been experimenting with the variety for the last three years and we find it the largest sort in existence. The vine and



foliage is vigorous, medium early, fruits exceedingly large, fine red with purplish pink color. The flesh is solid and contains a small per cent. of seed. The flavor is mild and void of highly acid taste. The vines will bear some fruits not altogether smooth but the majority are smooth and the quality is always perfect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Livingston's Beauty—

The best all-round tomato on earth; exceedingly early large smooth and remarkably pro-

lific. Is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy, crimson color, with slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Acme—This particular variety is well known to be one of the earliest as well as the most prolific sort grown. The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish-pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time, juicy and excellent flavor. A popular one with truckers and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Stone—One of the most valuable all-round sorts on our entire list. The fruit is large, of dark brick red color, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Ponderosa—Unquestionably one of the largest tomatoes grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00. lb., \$3.50.

Dwarf Champion—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size. A good shipper and more profitable to grow for early market, because no stakes are necessary, as it holds its own fruit above ground. The foliage is peculiar, being corrugated and of a very dark green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Livingston's Favorite—Among northern growers Favorite is most popular as a sort to grow for canners. Large, very smooth and very prolific. A good main crop for any purpose. An excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Trophy—An old standard red sort; medium late, very prolific and unusually hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Queen—A bright orange yellow sort; prolific, medium late and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid—One of the hardiest and rankest growers on the entire list. Its foliage is entirely different from other sorts, having more the appearance of an Irish potato vine than a tomato. The fruit is very large, of beautiful purplish pink color, very heavy and solid, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Matchless—A hardy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, solid, and dark red color. In quality it is one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Royal Red—Handsome smooth dark red sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Spark's Earliana—No variety has reached the great and lasting popularity that this sort has. Anyone who has tried this sort needs no advice as to what varieties to buy. To those who have never tried it, we can only say it is absolutely the finest, the earliest and the most prolific tomato on earth. Earliana will put more money in your pocket than any other sort. Fruits round, smooth, bright red and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Detroit—A new variety, shaped like Beauty, somewhat earlier, large and decidedly more prolific. For smooth, fine quality don't think any other sort better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Yellow Pear Shaped—A small Italian variety, producing its fruit in great clusters; shaped like a pear. Desirable for pickling and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Peach Tomato—A peculiar variety of tomato, resembling a peach very much in form; very solid and of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Plum—A curious variety; vines not unlike other sorts; but fruit is borne in great clusters, resembling, when ripe, a fine juicy, yellow plum. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Turnips.

How to Grow—Turnips succeed best on new ground, and are much sweeter and juicier when grown on such land; still, old ground may produce fine turnips if fertilized well. Turnips in this latitude may be sown eight months in the year. The fall crop is usually sown from June to September, and the spring crop from February to April. Swedes or Ruta Bagas are best sown in June. Most all sorts of turnips do better drilled, but some of the quick growing flat sorts produce well broadcast when not too thick. The flat sorts should be grown as near the top of ground as possible. Not over two pounds of seed should be used broadcast to the acre, and only one pound should be used if drilled.

Mammoth Red Top Globe—This is one of the largest and finest of all the turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved)—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varieties grown. It is one of the best sorts for spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Red or Purple Top (Strap Leaved)—This is a very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth; flesh fine grained and tender. A purely American variety; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large White Norfolk—It is a choice white variety, growing to a very large size, productive and a good table or stock feeding sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Sweet German—This is claimed by many to be far superior to all as a winter turnip. It should be planted very early, the same time as the Ruta Baga. The flesh is extremely hard and a beautiful white, and keeps as sound as a rock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Amber Globe—The flesh is beautiful yellow, very fine grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large Yellow Globe—This is somewhat the same variety as the Amber Globe, differing a little in shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Long White Cow Horn—This is a very fine winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground and standing the entire winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cow's horn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—This famous foreign variety, resembling in shape a finely formed Ruta Baga, is splendid for stock feeding as well as table use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large White Globe (See Illustration from Photograph)—A very fine globe-shaped variety, producing enormous roots of the finest quality. Very fine for sowing for greens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

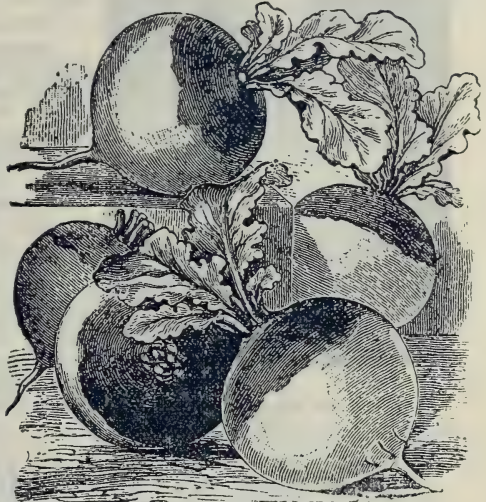
White Milan—A very early, or in fact the earliest white flat turnip in existence. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early White Egg—Beautiful oblong, early white sort, fine keeper and market variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Milan, Purple Top—The earliest turnip known; small flat purple top; small top grows on top of ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Seven Top—Old fashioned winter greens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dixie Land or Southern Prize—The finest winter turnip grown; identical with the Seven Top, except it makes a very fine, large white turnip. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$



MAMMOTH RED TOP GLOBE.



LARGE WHITE GLOBE.

lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

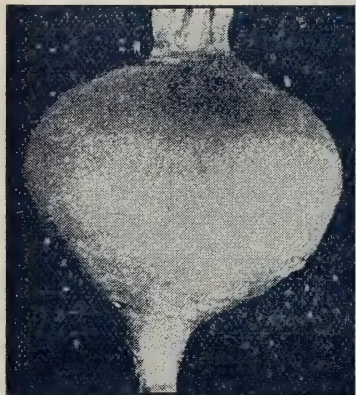
If interested in Fine Cotton Seed refer to pages 78 to 80. We issue a Special Cotton Circular, which will be mailed to any one on request.

See next page for Ruta Bagas.



Rutabaga, or Swedes.

Rutabaga seed should be sown in June and July. They like a rich, well prepared soil, and should be sown in drills thirty inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them covered well. This prevents the objectionable neck so often seen on rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development, and to this end should be thinned out to about eight inches in the row.



YELLOW RUTA BAGA.

Improved Purple Top Yellow—This is the standard all purpose sort; very hardy, producing well-formed, solid sweet flavored roots. Leaves quite small; very small neck. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Large White—The sweetest sort; very solid white flesh;; fine grained; a very desirable table sort; Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Bloomsdale Swede—A variety of American origin; very popular in the Eastern markets; large, solid, fine grained sweet sort. Very fine for table use Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Bon Air—A handsome yellow rutabaga; fine grain; perfection in form; does not make any neck. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Note—All our turnip seed are subjected to the severest test. Weather and planting being right, you may be assured of a good stand.

Herbs—Aromatic and Medicinal.

Most every family grows around the yard or garden one or more herbs of some variety. They are a class of plants deserving of larger cultivation. Some of them are annuals, mature seed every season and must be planted every year; while others are perennial in character, do not have to be planted every year, but make new growth from the old roots.

Anise—A hardy annual, largely used as a medicinal herb. Pkt., 5; oz., 10.

Balm—A perennial herb, easily propagated from the root or seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Sweet Basil—A hardy annual; easily grown; seed and stems have a pungent flavor like cloves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Caraway—This plant is largely cultivated for its aromatic seed, which are used to a great extent in bread and other pastry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Borage—A hardy annual; leaves agreeable odor and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Catnip—A hardy perennial; easily propagated from roots or seed. It is a valuable medicinal plant Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Coriander—An annual, easily grown from seed. It is cultivated for its aromatic seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—An annual, largely cultivated for its aromatic seed, which are used for flavoring pickles, etc. Used as a medicine for colic in children. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Sweet Fennel—A perennial, grown for its leaves, which are used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Horehound—A valuable perennial herb, largely used in cough medicines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Lavender—A hardy perennial, grown mostly for its perfume. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Sweet Marjoram—A tender perennial, used for its delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

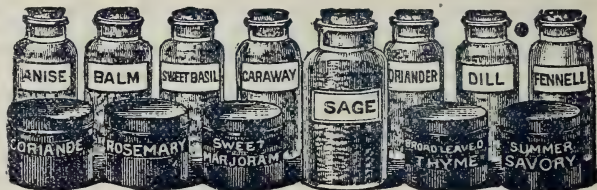
Rosemary—A hardy perennial, grown for its fragrant odor and aromatic, bitter taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Sage—A hardy perennial, widely grown from seed. It is largely grown for flavoring meats, sausages, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Summer Savoy—An annual grown largely for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Tansy—A hardy perennial, grown for its medicinal uses. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Thyme—A perennial, grown both for its medicinal virtues and its flavoring qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.





Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas have, in the last few years, been so much improved that they now rank as leaders of all flowers grown from seed. The newer varieties are magnificent, and they are very easily grown in our climate. Our list embraces all the leading varieties. A deep, rich soil is essential to their fullest development. Sow in fall or early spring in trenches six inches deep, cover lightly and fill in as growth shows above each covering. They are quite hardy, and stand any weather almost without injury. Spring or successive sowings should be made as early as the ground can be worked. Do not fail to make the soil very rich. All varieties of Sweet Peas five cents per packet,



SWEET PEAS.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Blanche Burpee, immense white.....	10	20	60	Lottie Hutchins, primrose.....	10	20	60
Dorothy Eckford, pure white, large.....	10	20	60	Dorothy Tennant, light purple and			
Emily Henderson, splendid, pure white.....	10	20	60	mauve.....	10	20	60
Mont Blanc, earliest white.....	10	20	60	Duke of Westminster, clear purple.....	10	20	60
Sadie Burpee, largest pure white.....	10	20	60	Aurora, salmon pink.....	10	20	60
Janet Scott, light shaded, deep pink.....	10	20	60	King Edward VII, bright crimson, fine.....	10	20	60
Katherins Tracy, light clear pink.....	10	20	60	America, blood red, striped.....	10	20	60
Crown Jewel, bicolor rose and light				Mars, pure red, fine.....	10	20	60
pink.....	10	20	60	Salopian, brilliant scarlet, fine.....	10	20	60
Prince of Wales, rose crimson.....	10	20	60	Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, white with			
Royal Rose, deep rose shading to pink.....	10	20	60	red flakes, very pretty.....	10	20	60
Blanche Ferry, rose pink and white.....	10	20	60	Captain of the Blues, blue.....	10	20	60
Lady Mary Currie, orange pink.....	10	20	60	Godden's Superb Mixture, containing			
Apple Blossom, bright pink.....	10	20	60	all the best varieties.....	10	20	60
Prima Donna, clear pink.....	10	20	60	Admiration, a profuse bloomer, long			
Countess of Radnor, lavender and				stems, flowers large and of beautiful			
mauve.....	10	20	60	lavender and blue color.....	10	20	60

Spencer Variety Sweet Peas.

This is a new type of Sweet Pea lately originated. They are known as "Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas," and are distinguished for their enormous size, usually measuring two inches across. The type produces very long stems; flowers waved, crimped and fluted in beautiful fashion. Most every stem produces three to four flowers.

Choice Mixed—In this mixture will be found a large selection of brilliant colors, made up with such varieties as mature or flower at the same time. Every one who grows Sweet Peas should plant a row of these magnificent types. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED



We pack our own Flower Seed out of fresh bulk, and they can be depended on to be fresh and will grow and come true to name. Most flower seed are very fine, and should be planted only in thoroughly well prepared soil and covered very lightly. A large per cent. of them will bear transplanting, so when earliness is desired the seed may be sown in boxes and protected from cold until time to set out in open.

For Vines and Climbing Plants see page 49.

Abutilon (Flowering Maple)—The flowers are large, bell-shaped and of many rich colors. HYBRIDS, finest new sorts, mixed.....Pkt. 5c

Acroclinium (Double Everlasting)—Large clover-like heads. Pink and white.....Pkt. 5c

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—One of the prettiest of all bedding plants. The flowers are borne in great feathery clusters from spring until frost.



AGERATUM.

MEXICANUM, lavender blue, two feet high.

Pkt. 5c
DWARF SORTS, best for borders.

LITTLE

DORRIT, pure white, pkt., 5c; LITTLE DORRIT, azure blue.....Pkt. 5c

Agrostemma (ROSE OF HEAVEN)—Free blooming and attractive plants. Hardy perennials, fine mixed.....Pkt. 5c



ALYSSUM.

Alyssum, Benthami (SWEET ALYSSUM)—A quick growing, free flowering annual, excellent for borders. Pure white and very sweet.....Pkt. 5c.
LITTLE GEM, very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth. Four inches high.

.....Pkt. 5c
Amaranthus Caudatus—(LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING)

Plants of erect growth, three feet high, with pendant, feathery sprays of rich crimson.....Pkt. 5c

TRICOLOR (SEE JOSEPH'S COAT).....Pkt. 5c

GLOBE AMARANTH (SEE GOMPHRENA.)]

AMARANTH MIXED, contains all the standard and fancy sorts.....Pkt. 5c

Ammobium, Alatum Grandiflorum (WHITE EVERLASTING)—Large, white, with long stems.Pkt. 5c

Anemone (WIND FLOWER)—Chinensis, splendid mixture.....Pkt. 5c

Antirrhinum (SEE SNAPDRAGON).....Pkt. 5c

Aquilegia (Hardy Columbine)—Very ornamental, both in growth and in flowers. Double mixed.....Pkt. 5c



ASTERS

Asters are well known as one of the most popular flowers in the South. Our list covers the best sorts.

BOLTZ DWARF BOUQUET, MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

DWARF LARGE FLOWERING, CHRYSANTHEMUM MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

DWARF GERMAN MIXED.....Pkt. 5c

TALL MIXED.....Pkt. 5c

DWARF VICTORIA MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

COMET MIXED.....Pkt. 5c

COMET GIANT WHITE.....Pkt. 10c

COMET GIANT MIXED.....Pkt. 5c

DWARF EXCELSIOR MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

PAEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

QUILLED MIXED.....Pkt. 5c

ROSE FLOWERED MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

FIRE BALL.....Pkt. 10c

SNOWBALL OR PRINCESS, MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

TRUFFANT'S PAEONY PERFECTION MIXED.....Pkt. 10c

Bachelor Button (See Centaurea.)

Balloon Vine (see page 49).....Pkt. 5c

Balsam Apple (see page 49).....Pkt. 5c

Cut Flowers—We handle everything in cut flowers and are makers of funeral designs. Out of town orders solicited.



Balsam Pear (see page 49).....Pkt. 5c
Balsam Cucumber (see page 49).....Pkt. 5c



BALSAM.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not) DOUBLE ROSE, finest mixtures, all very showy....Pkt. 5c
DOUBLE WHITE,.....Pkt. 5c
DWARF DOUBLE MIXED.....Pkt. 5c
CAMELLIA FLOWERED, MIXED Pkt. 10c
DOUBLE SPOTTED, MIXED.....Pkt. 10c
ROSE FLOWERED, WHITE.....Pkt. 10c

Bellis (See Daisy.)
Benecasa Cerifera, Wax Gourd (See page 49).....Pkt. 5c

Bryonia (See page 49).....Pkt. 5c
Bryanopsis (See page 49).....Pkt. 5c
Calampelis Scabra (See page 49).....Pkt. 5c
Canary Creeper (See page 49).....Pkt. 10c

Black-eyed Susan (See Thunbergia).....Pkt. 5c
Calandrinia, Speciosa—Beautiful crimson flowers.....Pkt. 5c
Calendula (See Marigold) (Pot Marigold)—Excellent for bouquets and vases.
METEOR—Beautifully imbricated flowers with orange stripes on pale yellow ground.....Pkt. 5c
PLUVIALIS, or CAPE MARIGOLD—Pure white, very fine.....Pkt. 5c



CALENDULA

MIXED DOUBLE—All very fine varieties.....Pkt. 5c
Calliopsis (Mixed Dwarf)—Twelve inches high, blooming profusely from early summer until fall. Very large, showy flowers.....Pkt. 5c



CALLIOPSIS

BICOLOR (Golden Ray).....Pkt. 5c
Canterbury Bell (Campanula). PRIZE MIXTURE—Bells very large and bright colored.....Pkt. 5c

BULBS.

See pages 50 and 51 for Bulbs that are planted in spring. We issue a regular Bulb Catalogue in

the Fall of the year, which you should write for in season.



CANNA

Canna—Very showy plants, having large tropical foliage surmounted by spikes of bloom of brilliant colors. Very fine for bedding. The roots may be kept from year to year.

MIXED.....Pkt. 5c
DARK LEAVED VARIETIES.....Pkt. 5c
VARIEGATED.....Pkt. 5c

CROZY'S HYBRIDS—Finest mixed.....Pkt. 5c

Canna Roots—We can supply from

January to May in assorted varieties at 75c doz. See page 51.



CANDYTUFT

Candytuft (Iberis)—A hardy annual that requires little care and will grow in any soil. Blooms all summer.

HYBRIDS—Finest mixed.....Pkt. 5c
SPECIAL MIXTURE—All annuals.....Pkt. 5c
CORONARIA (Rocket).....Pkt. 5c

CRIMSON.....Pkt. 5c

Capsicum (Pepper)—Ornamental varieties. May be grown in the house with very little trouble. Very attractive.

LITTLE GEM—Erect light scarlet fruits.....Pkt. 5c



CARNATION

PRINCE OF WALES—Lemon colored.....Pkt. 5c

TOM THUMB—Deep scarlet fruits, very prolific.....Pkt. 5c

Carnations—Our seeds are of the very finest imported strains and will produce the finest of flowers with the proper cultivation.

MARGARET, MIXED.....Pkt. 10c
PERPETUAL, or TREE MIXED.....Pkt. 5c
GRENADIN, RED.....Pkt. 5c

DOUBLE MIXED—All good quality.....Pkt. 10c
PRIZE MIXED—Contains all of the fine strains.....Pkt. 10c

Castor Oil Plant (See Ricinus).....Pkt. 5c

Celosia—(See Coxcomb).....Pkt. 5c



CENTAUREA.

Centaurea (Batchelor's)
Button or Corn Flower

— A free blooming old-time favorite. Hardy annual.

CYANUS, mixed—Flowers average one and a quarter inches in diameter and are light blue, deep blue pink, rose, white
Pkt. 5c

EMPEROR WILLIAM, rich, deep blue
Pkt. 5c

ALBA, very large, pure white
Pkt. 5c

Choice mixed, very fine
Pkt. 5c

Moschatus (See Sweet Sultan.)

Chrysanthemums

— The best of all late flowering plants. Can be made to produce very large flowers outside if kept properly pruned.

CARINATUM, double, mixed
Pkt. 5c

CARINATUM, single, mixed
Pkt. 5c

Annual Sorts, Mixed, Pkt., 5c

Cineraria—An excellent plant for house culture. Requires little heat, is of quick growth, and the flowers are of the most vivid colors, ranging from light blue through royal purple to deep crimson. Hybrids choicest mixed
Pkt. 10c

Clarkia—Single and double mixed, very fine
Pkt. 5c

Clematis (See page 49)
Pkt. 5c

Cobea Scandens (See page 49)
Pkt. 5c

Columbine (See Aquilegia)
Pkt. 5c

Convolvulus (See Morning Glory, page 49)

Coleus—These showy plants are grown for their brilliant-hued foliage, and are extensively used in border and solid bedding work, as the numerous shades and colors produce an effect very pleasant to the eye. Extra fine mixed
Pkt. 10c

We can supply plants of Coleus from April to July at 75c per dozen.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.



CINERARIA.



COLEUS.



COXCOMB.

Cosmos—One of the finest of all annuals.

Flowers are very large and of all shades, from pure white to deep crimson. Profuse bloomer. Mixed, all colors, very fine
Pkt. 5c

Coxcomb (Celosia Cristata)

— Very showy plants that develop abnormally large heads or combs of brilliant color. The heads may be cut and dried and used for winter decorations.

TALL MIXED
Pkt. 5c
FEATHERED MIXED
Pkt. 5c
DWARF MIXED, composed of the best strains—Pkt. 5c



DAISY.

Cucumis (See page 49.)

Cucurbita (See page 49.)

Cypress Vine (See page 49)
Pkt. 5c

Daisy (Bellis Perennis)

— A hardy perennial of dwarf, compact growth. Flowers are very double and full centered.

Double Mixed, finest quality
Pkt. 5c

Pure Double White, very double
Pkt. 10c

Snowball
Pkt. 5c

Dahlia—Good Mixture

Pkt. 5c

Finest Double Mixed
Pkt. 10c

Single Mixed
Pkt. 10c

We can supply Dahlia Bulbs from January to June. (See pages 50 to 51.)

Delphinium (See Larkspur)
Pkt. 5c

Dianthus (See Pinks)
Pkt. 5c

Digitalis (Gloxiniiflora)—Fine Mixed
Pkt. 5c

Dolichos (See Hyacinth Bean, page 49)

Pkt. 5c

Echinocystis Lobata (See page 49)
Pkt. 5c

Elychrysum (Everlasting)
Pkt. 5c

Escholtzia (See Poppies, California)
Pkt. 5c

Feather Grass (See Grasses, Ornamental)
Pkt. 5c

Fever Few (See Matricaria)
Pkt. 5c

Flowering Maple (See Abutilon)
Pkt. 5c

Floss Flower (See Ageratum)
Pkt. 5c

Flax, Scarlet (See Linum Rubum)
Pkt. 5c



FUSCHIA.

Flowering Bulbs—A list of bulbs to be planted in spring, will be found on pages 50 to 51. We issue in September a complete bulb catalogue, covering bulbs to be planted in the fall.



Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis Alpestris*)—Dwarf in habit, producing clusters of delicate blue flowers..... Pkt. 5c
Mixed..... Pkt. 5c
Four-O'Clock (*Marvel of Peru, or Mirabilis Jalapa*)—Splendid mixture..... Pkt. 5c
Fox Glove..... Pkt. 5c
Gaillardia (*Blanket Flower*)—Choice hardy annual. Flowers are very double and of many brilliant colors..... Pkt. 5c



HELIOTROPE.

Nest Egg Gourd..... Pkt. 5c
Pomegranate Gourd..... Pkt. 5c
Grasses—Ornamental sorts—
Mixed..... Pkt. 5c
Gypsophila—(Angel's Breath)..... Bkt. 5c



HOLLYHOCK.

Hollyhock (Double Mixed)..... Pkt. 5c
Chater's Superb Mixture..... Pkt. 10c
Annual Mixed..... Pkt. 5c
Hops (See page 49)..... Pkt. 5c
Hyacinth Bean (See page 49)..... Pkt. 5c
Iberus (See Candytuft)..... Pkt. 5c
Ipomea (See page 49)..... Pkt. 5c
Kenilworth Ivy (See page 49)..... Pkt. 5c
Joseph's Coat (*Amaranthus Tricolor*)—Very erect single stalks. Leaves of the brightest yellow, red and green. Very showy..... Pkt. 5c
Larkspur (*Delphinium*)—Very quick growing and free flowering. Plants producing erect spikes of flowers in great profusion.
Dwarf German Rocket, mixed, very fine..... Pkt. 5c
Tall Rocket..... Pkt. 5c
Hyacinth—Flowered, mixed..... Pkt. 5c

Gillia (Mixed Tall)..... Pkt. 5c
Mixed Dwarf..... Pkt. 5c

Golden Rod (See *Solidago Canadensis*)..... Pkt. 5c

Gomphrena—(*Globe Amaranth*)—Mixed..... Pkt. 5c

Gourds—Ornamental sorts.
Mixed..... Pkt. 5c
Dipper Gourds..... Pkt. 5c
Sugar Trough..... Pkt. 5c

Helianthus (See Sunflower.)

Heliotrope (Giant Mixed)—Contains all the beautiful colors. Very fragrant..... Pkt. 5c
White Lady—Pure white, very fine..... Pkt. 10c

Hybiscus (Crimson Eye) (*Africanus*)—Immense pure white flowers with large crimson eyes..... Pkt. 5c

Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)—Select strain producing immense flowers..... Pkt. 5c

Lynaria Cymbalaria (See Kenilworth Ivy.)

Lobelia (Royal Purple)—Is very dwarf with beautiful delicate foliage and rich purple flowers..... Pkt. 5c

Love-in-a-mist (See *Nigella Hispanica*)..... Pkt. 5c

Love-in-a-puff (See Balloon Vine)..... Pkt. 5c

Love-Lies-Bleeding (See *Amaranthus Caudatus*)..... Pkt. 5c

Luffa (See page 49)..... Pkt. 5c

Matricaria (Fever Few) *Capensis*—White..... Pkt. 5c
Double White..... Pkt. 5c

Marvel of Peru (See Four O'Clock)..... Pkt. 5c

Marigold (Tall Mixed)..... Pkt. 5c
Dwarf Mixed..... Pkt. 5c
Dwarf French Stiped..... Pkt. 5c

Mignonette (*Reseda, Oderata*)—Very fine variety, producing immense clusters of fine, delicately scented flowers, mixed..... Pkt. 5c
Machet..... Pkt. 5c
Victoria..... Pkt. 5c

Maurandia (See page 49)..... Pkt. 5c

Mediola Asparagoides (see page 49)..... Pkt. 5c

Melothria Scabra (see page 49)..... Pkt. 5c

Mina Lobata (see page 49)..... Pkt. 10c

Moon Vine (see page 49)..... Pkt. 10c

Morning Glory (see page 49)..... Pkt. 5c

Musk Plant..... Pkt. 5c

Mourning Bride..... Pkt. 5c

Myosotus (See Forget-Me-Not)..... Pkt. 5c



NASTURTIUMS.

Nasturtium (Both tall and dwarf)—Are hardy annuals, producing flowers of many brilliant colors.

Tall Mixed..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c
Dwarf Mixed..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Nemophila—Mixed, all colors and varieties. Pkt. 5c
Nigella (*Hispania*) (See Love-in-a-Mist.) Pkt. 5c
Nolana—Mixed, all colors Pkt. 5c
Oenothera (Evening Primrose) Pkt. 5c



Pansies—
 We can supply all the colors separate besides choice mixtures,
 Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5c
 Extra Choice — Pkt. 5c
 Large flowered, mixed Pkt. 10c
 Bugnot's Exhibition Pkt. 10c

Mixed Pkt. 10c
 Striped and Blotched Pkt. 10c
 Giant White Pkt. 10c
 Giant Yellow Pkt. 10c
 Giant Light Blue Pkt. 10c
 Giant Violet Blue Pkt. 10c
 Giant Red Pkt. 10c

Sweet Peas (see page 43.)

Petunia (Mixed Hybrids) Pkt. 5c
 Fringed Mixed Pkt. 20c
 Striped and Blotched Pkt. 10c
 Large Single Mixed Pkt. 20c
 Large Double Mixed Pkt. 20c
 Large Flowering Hybrid Mixed Pkt. 10c



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Phlox (Fine Mixed) Pkt. 5c
 Mammoth Flowered Mixed Pkt. 10c
 New Star Pkt. 5c
 Snowball—White Pkt. 5c

Fireball Pkt. 5c
Grand Scarlet Pkt. 5c
Scarlet Striped Pkt. 5c
Pinks Fine Mixed Pkt. 5c
Double Imperial Pkt. 5c
Diadem Pink Pkt. 5c
Double Chinese Pink Pkt. 5c
Single Chinese Pink Pkt. 5c
Margaret Carnation Pkt. 10c



POPPY.

Poppy (Single Mixed) Pkt. 5c
 Double Mixed Pkt. 5c
 Shirley or Silk Pkt. 5c
 Iceland Pkt. 10c
 Double Carnation Pkt. 5c
 Glaucum Pkt. 10c
 California Poppy Pkt. 5c
 Oriental Pkt. 10c

Portulacca (Single Mixed) Pkt. 5c
 Double Mixed Pkt. 5c
Ricinus (Castor Bean) Pkt. 5c

Snapdragon (Tall Mixed) Pkt. 5c

Dwarf Mixed Pkt. 5c
Large Flowering Mixed Pkt. 10c
Salvia (Splendens) Pkt. 10c
Smilax (see page 49) Pkt. 5c
Solidago Canadensis (Golden Rod) Pkt. 5c
Statice Pkt. 5c
Stocks (Dwarf German Ten Weeks) Pkt. 5c
Large Flowering Ten Weeks Pkt. 5c
Dwarf Fine Mixed Pkt. 5c
Sunflower (Stella) Pkt. 5c
Mixed Double Pkt. 5c
Sweet William (Single Mixed) Pkt. 5c
Double Mixed Pkt. 5c
Sweet Sultan Pkt. 5c
Thunbergia (See page 49) Pkt. 5c



VERBENA.

Verbena (Fine Mixture) Pkt. 5c
 Hybrids (White) Pkt. 10c
 Hybrids (Defiance Scarlet) Pkt. 10c
 Hybrids (Mammoth Mixed) Pkt. 10c
 Dark Blue Pkt. 10c
 Dwarf Hybrids Mixed Pkt. 10c
 Firefly (White Eye) Pkt. 10c

Violets (Sweet Scented Blue) Pkt. 5c
 Pure White Pkt. 10c
Wall Flower (Single Mixed) Pkt. 5c

Double German Mixed Pkt. 10c
Zinnia (Fine Double Mixed) Pkt. 5c
 Dwarf White Pkt. 5c
 Double Giant Flowered Pkt. 5c

Bedding Plants

We can supply in season such Bedding Plants as Geraniums, Petunias, Verbenas, Salvia, Coleus, Asters, etc. Write us for list of Bedding Plants and Roses. We do not send plants by mail, because there is no satisfaction in doing so. We can pack them to come by express so as to arrive in perfect condition.



Shade Vine Seed and Vine Roots.

We have placed together all vine seed and roots for the convenience of our customers, giving a better opportunity to have a more complete assortment of vines.

The vine seed and roots listed here are such as we have found to produce a pretty effect and good shade for porch, trellis or arbor.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy)—Hardy climber, clinging to stone, brick, or wood walls; dense ivy, green foliage, changing to red in autumn; grows 30 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-puff)—Hardy annual climber; has white and blue flowers, followed by balloon like seed pods; grows 15 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple (Momordica Balsamiana)—An annual climber, bearing orange colored fruits; very ornamental, with red interior; grows 15 to 20 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Pear (Momordica Charantia)—An annual climber, similar to the above, except that the fruit is copper colored and different shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Cucumber—Pkt., 5c.

Bryonia (White)—Pkt., 5c.

Bryonia Dioica (Red)—Pkt., 5c.

Bryanopsis—Pkt., 5c.

Calempelis Scabra—Annual climber; has tuberlar orange colored flowers; grows 10 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Canary Bird Vine (Tropaeolum peregrinum)—This is a thrifty annual climber; very graceful; has yellow, butterfly-like flowers; grows 15 to 20 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Clematis—Hardy climber; grows 20 to 30 feet. Large, fragrant flowers; mixed, white, purple and blue. Pkt., 10c.

Cobea Scandens (Mexican Climber)—A tender, beautiful climber; has large, bell-shaped, white and blue flowers; grows 30 feet in one season. Pkt., 5c.



Chinese Cinnamon Vine (See Cut)—Most desirable, easily grown, rapid climber in the world; beautiful, heart-shaped leaves; gaudy, white flowers; exquisite perfume. Will make your house a bower of beauty. No one should miss planting this charming vine. Price of strong roots or tubers, 10c; 5 for 25c; 12 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00. Postpaid.

Cucumis—Ornamental climbing cucumber. Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine (Indian Creeper)—Very popular annual climber; grows 20 feet or more; has feathery foliage, with clusters of star-like flowers. Mixed pkts., 5c; pure white, pkt., 5c; deep scarlet, pkt., 5c.

Evening Glory—Moon Vine (See Cut)—One of the most rapid climbers; grows from 50 to 75 feet; vines robust and literally covered with hundreds of large, white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the next day. Pkt., 10c.

Gourds—Annual hardy climbers, growing from 10 to 30 feet, bearing ornamental gourds. Mixed ornamental varieties, pkt., 5c; dipper shaped gourds, pkt., 5c; sugar trough, pkt., 5c; nest egg white, egg like fruit; pkt., 5c; wax gourd, pkt., 5c; pomegranate, pkt., 5c; Hercules Club, pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth Gourds, Mixed (Luffa)—Pkt., 5c.

Hop-Japanese (Humulus Japonica)—Rapid growing annual climber, with dense green foliage; grows 30 feet or more. Pkt., 5c.

Hop-Japanese-Variegatis—Same as the above with leaves beautifully mottled. Pkt., 5c.

Jack or Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos Lablab)—Annual climbers; grow 10 to 15 feet; has beautiful clusters of bean-like flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Ivy Kenilworth—Clings to walls, etc.; neat climber. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Giant Morning Glories (See Cut)—Without a question, this strain that we import has given universal satisfaction; a quick grower; vines robust and growing 30 to 50 feet; flowers will measure from 3 to 5 inches across, some are of deep, rich, velvety colors, others daintily tinted and shaded. Pkt., 5c.

Maurandia—Pkt., 5c. **Mina Lobata**—Pkt., 5c. **Morning Glory** (Convolvulus Tricolor)—Pkt., 5c. **Madeira Vine** (Climbing Mignonette) On account thick, flossy leaves, freedom from insects and rapid growth, this old favorite is much prized for arbors, porches, etc.—Fine select tubes, 5c. each; 50c per doz.; postpaid. **Thunbergia**—Pkt., 5c. **Jack Beans**—An old favorite. Pkt., 5c. **Velvet Beans**—Very rampant grower, making a dense vine; grows 20 to 50 feet; large. Pkt., 5c.



JAPANESE
MORNING GLORY.



EVENING GLORY OR
MOON FLOWER

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

To be Planted During Winter and Spring.

Lilium Philippense—This charming new Lily comes from the mountains of the Philippines and grows most luxuriantly in America. Has long white flowers, blooms in about three to four months from time planted. Very hardy, foliage showy and attractive; an acquisition to any garden. Price, strong blooming bulbs, 25c each, 5 for \$1.00. If by mail, 5c each extra for postage.



LILIUM PHILIPPENSE.

Lilium Auratum—The Golden Banded Lily of Japan. One of the grandest lilies in cultivation. Its immense flowers of ivory white are studded with crimson and yellow spots; in the centre of each petal is a golden band. Price of large bulbs, 15c each, 2 for 25c; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Tigrinum—Double Tiger Lily, a hardy, magnificent lily bearing immense clusters of very large double flowers; color, bright orange red, spotted with black. Price of bulbs 10c each, 3 for 25c.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum—A hardy and desirable lily for general cultivation, being very beautiful and free blooming. Color, white ground, shaded and spotted with rose and crimson. Price of extra large bulbs, 15c each, 2 for 25 cts. If by mail, add to price 5c each for postage.

Amaryllis (Johnsonii)—Of strong vigorous growth, bearing from three to six brilliant red flowers on each stem. The petals are striped with white; very attractive. Fragrant. Each, 50c.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)—Of extremely rich, deep velvety, crimson color. It is a free bloomer, and succeeds well either in pots or in open ground. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c; 1 doz. for \$1.25.

Tuberoses.

Excelsior Pearl (See Cut)—Our stock of Tuberoses is direct from one of the largest and most reliable growers, and can be depended upon to produce perfect blooms in the same season planted. The wax-like white, sweet-scented flowers are unsurpassed for button-hole bouquets. Price: 25c per dozen; 100 for \$1.50. If by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Cannas.

Few flowering plants combine so many fine qualities as the modern Canna. Of easy culture, rapid reproduction and good keeping quality. The floral world has been astonished by their luxuriance of foliage and gracefulness of bloom.

Strong Roots, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen. If by mail, add 5c each to price for postage.

Alsace—Pale sulphur, changing to a creamy white; a fine contrast planted with red and yellow; green foliage 4½ feet high.

Black Beauty—New dark-leaved Canna; has the richest bronze purple foliage, shaded black with crimped wavy margins; has crimson flowers; 5 ft. high.

Charles Henderson—The most popular crimson Canna in cultivation; of uniform, compact habit; 3½ to 4 ft. high.

Duke of Marlborough—Beautiful crimson maroon; the largest Canna grown; 4 ft. high.

Florence Vaughn—Bright golden yellow, spotted with red; flowers of the largest size; foliage rich green color; 4 ft. high.

Burbank—Very large yellow canary flowers, freckled with carmine spots in throat.

Madam Crozy—The flowers are of the large scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, 4 ft. high.

Queen Charlotte—New German sort; very handsome scarlet, distinct golden belt to each petal; height 3½ ft. **Austria**—Pure canary yellow, with small reddish brown spots in center of two inside petals; height 6 ft.



EXCELSIOR PEARL
TUBEROSE.

THE MARK



OF QUALITY

Dahlias.

There is no flower more showy and satisfactory than the Dahlia, and so easily grown that every one may have a grand display at but little expense. They make a large bush, and commence to bloom early, and continue until killed by frost.



DAHLIAS.

Very fine for cut flowers. We carry the following colors: DOUBLE WHITE, YELLOW, PURPLE, PINK and DARK RED. Price—Best field grown roots 15c each, three for 40c; \$1.25 per doz., assorted. If by mail, add 10c each for postage.

Jack Rose—A new decorative double Dahlia, The Floral Sensation of the Season, and the greatest Dahlia acquisition. The very large flowers measuring 6 to 7 inches across and 4 inches deep, with full high centre. Color,—That brilliantly rich velvety crimson that cannot be found elsewhere. Plants are strong and vigorous, with long erect flower stalks, producing 25 to 50 flowers on 20 to 24 inch stems. Price of strong field grown roots, 50c each; 3 for \$1.35.

Maid of Kent—We are free to call this the most beautiful of all decorative Dahlias. It is the richest crimson velvet color imaginable, and about half of the petals are tipped with a large spot of white, thus adding greatly to its brilliancy. Frequently the flowers are solid scarlet, most of them variegated. Each 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Fern Leaf Beauty—This grand new Dahlia has fern-like foliage and flowers of creamy white, with a distinct marking of bright crimson on each petal. Price: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Queen Victoria—This has long been considered the finest deep yellow variety which we have. Plant a robust grower Each 15c; 3 for 40c.

and it will appear almost a solid mass of golden yellow.

Rose Pink Century—Every lover of single Dahlias should grow this variety. The plants are perfect giants, growing from 5 to 7 feet high, bearing immense beautiful flowers on long straight stems. The flowers of this variety, when cut, are of great substance, last longer than any other single Dahlia. Price of strong field grown roots, 50c each; 3 for \$1.35.



GLADIOLUS.

GLADIOLUS—This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. There are hundreds of varieties of Gladiolus. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprising the most select colors and shades and many most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.
(Elephant's Ear.)

Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear)—(See Cut)—These make very ornamental plants for lawns. They grow from four to five feet high, producing enormous, beautifully veined leaves, of different shades of green, often from three to four feet long and two to three feet wide, of easy culture. Plant in deep rich soil and water freely. Price: Mammoth bulbs, 15c each; 2 for 25c; large bulbs, 10c each; 3 for 25c. If by mail, add 5c each for postage.

Cycas Revoluta—Also known as Sago Palm. Used for lawn and house decoration; has heavy, deep green, glossy fronds or leaves, are not affected by dust or gas. We carry fine roots or bulbs. Price: Bulbs, 10c per lb. The bulbs will run from ½ to 6 lbs. each. If to be sent by mail, add to price 10c per lb. extra for postage.

WE SELL EVERYTHING

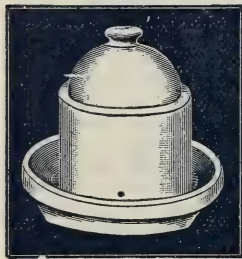


THAT IS PLANTED

Poultry Supplies.

Successful poultry raisers, both in the country and cities, have shown the benefit and necessity of giving more care to the raising and keeping of poultry. Poultry is then made a profitable adjunct to the farm.

We are large dealers in all the best poultry Supplies. In this catalogue we can only give a list of some of the supplies carried by us in this line. Our regular Poultry Supply Catalogue will be issued February 1. Write for it.



SANITARY FOUNT.

corrugated paper, the best package material known. It provides a cushion which, while elastic, will not crush. The handle is put on after the box is filled, ready for shipment, and automatically locks the box. It cannot be tampered with in transit, prevents anything being put on top of box and provides a means of handling it.

PRICES	EACH	PER DOZ.
15 egg size.....	15c	\$1 25
30 egg size.....	25c	1 90

Grit and Shell Box—Made of heavy galvanized iron, with three compartments, for grit, oyster shell and charcoal, or any other feed necessary. They pay for themselves in a few days in protecting the feed and preventing waste. It is provided with a good strong bail handle, so it can be hung up. Price 50c.

Dry Food Hopper—The dry food hopper is constructed on the same principle as the grit and shell box, only it is larger and contains only two compartments, one holding about six quarts and one, three quarts. It is a practical labor and food saving device, and if once used no poultryman would be without one. Price, 75c.

Hallock's Food Holder—The greatest device on the market for feeding; impossible for the chicken to get in the pan or crowd each other. It is made in two pieces. The top can be removed by pressing a spring at the top, which spreads the wires and releases the pan, and is easily put back in the same manner. Price, small (1 gal.) 75c, medium (2 gal.) \$1; large (3 gal.) \$1.25.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters are handled and recommended by us, because we have found them the strongest and most practical machine on the market; also a special feature is its automatic feed attachment. We carry in stock the following sizes: No. 7 (like cut), \$13.00; No. 5 B M, \$11.25; No. 5 B \$8.65; No. 5 C, \$6.50. Write for bone mill catalogue, also prices on power machines.



CHAMPION LEG BAND.

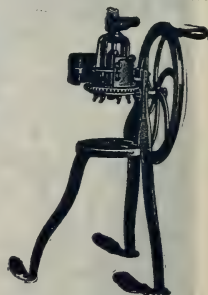
POULTRY NETTING.

2 inch mesh, 3 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	\$ 2 50
2 inch mesh, 4 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	3 30
2 inch mesh, 5 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	4 15
2 inch mesh, 6 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	4 95
2 inch mesh, 8 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	6 45
1 inch mesh, 3 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	8 60
1 inch mesh, 4 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	11 20
1 inch mesh, 5 feet high, per roll of 150 feet.....	

Nest Eggs, porcelain, doz.....	\$0 25
Medicated Nest Eggs, each.....	10
Cypher's Medical Case, 10 separate remedies.....	2 00
Cypher's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case.....	3 00
Sulphur Candles, by mail.....	25

Revolving Egg Cabinet, 150 egg size.....	\$3 00
Revolving Egg Cabinet, 560 egg size.....	5 00
Leg Bands, Champion Aluminum, 1 doz.....	75
15c; 50 for 50c; 100 for (see cut).....	
Philadelphia Poultry Marker, each.....	25
Reliable Poultry Punch, each.....	3 00
Phillings caponizing set, each.....	3 00

Poultry supplies continued.



MANN'S BONE CUTTER



Poultry Supplies==Concluded.

Peerless Hen or Scratch Feed—This is our own preparation for grown and half grown chickens. We mix it ourselves out of the best and sweetest grain, and we know it is pure and does not contain a lot of old junk wheat screenings and other damaged grain. Some people imagine that anything is good enough for chickens, when as a matter of fact, thousands of valuable birds are killed every day through feeding damaged grain. Peerless Scratch Feed contains nothing but the following: Choice Red Wheat, Cracked Corn (from the very best milling corn, not chops, corn cobs, etc.), Canada Peas, (split), Sunflower Seed, Kaffir Corn, White Clipped Oats, Barley and nothing else, such as grit, oyster shells and other stuff to cheapen it. If you want to see a sample of it before you buy let us know. Price per lb., 2½¢; per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25. Special price in ton lots.

Peerless Little Chick Feed—This is also our own mixture for small chicks. It is composed of almost the same grains as our Scratch Feed, only it is ground much finer, and contains a small per cent. of Flax Seed, Rice and German Millet. It has all the fine waste screened out of it, and is all feed; contains no grit, oyster shells or other stuff to cheapen it. Price, lb., 3c; per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50. Special price in ton lots.

Peerless Pigeon Feed—Our own mixture; contains principally Red Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Cracked Corn, Millet Seed and Hemp. It is a nice clean feed, well balanced, and will give the most critical the best of satisfaction. Price, per lb., 2½¢; per 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Second-Hand Incubators—We often have in stock second-hand incubators and brooders, used maybe for a month or so, that we can make very low price on. These are, in some cases, better than new, because already tested. We guarantee them. Write us about it.

Peerless Forcing or Mash Feed—A mash feed specially prepared by us to promote rapid growth. It puts good solid meat on a bird, filling out its frame and brings up the weight. Prepared from only the choicest of materials. Price, lb., 2½¢; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Alfalfa Clover—For green stuff during winter cut clover (Alfalfa) is invaluable to feed in with the mash. It is high in protein, a great egg producer, and aids in keeping all fowls in fine, healthy condition. Price, lb., 2½¢; per 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Blood Meal is a great health and egg producer; best feed in morning's mash feed. It should always have hot water put on it before being fed. Price—Lb., 5c; 6 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs. for \$1.00; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs. for \$3.50.

There is nothing more important for a success with chickens than suitable feed and practical remedies for the many diseases of chickens. We are large dealers in grain and seeds of all kinds. No one is in better position than we to make the right prices when it comes to chicken feed.

ALWAYS WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING:

Red Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cracked Corn, Barley, Rye, Hemp Seed, Sunflower Seed, Canada Peas, Buckwheat, Rice, Etc.

Pearl Grit, medium, coarse and fine, 100 lbs. \$0 75	Darling's Beer Scraps, lb., 4c; 100 lbs. \$3 50
Oyster Shell, coarse, per 100 lbs. 75	Charcoal, granulated, 2-lb. pkg. 10
Oyster Shell, fine per 100 lbs. 75	Charcoal, granulated, 50-lb. pkg. 1 25
Raw Bone Meal, per 100 lbs. 1 75	Crushed Bone for Poultry, lb., 3c; 100 lbs 2 00

Poultry Remedies.

We have not space here to describe these poultry remedies, but if interested will send you our complete poultry supply catalogue, which will give the information.

Godden's Egg Producer, 40 oz. pkg. \$0 25	Conkey's Healing Salve, pkg. \$0 25
Conkey's Laying Tonic, 1½-lb. pkg. 25	Godden's Roup Cure, small size. 25
Conkey's Laying Tonic, 3½ lb. pkg. 50	Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, pkg. 25
Cypher's Roup Cure, small pkg. 25	Conkey's Gape Cure, pkg. 50
Cypher's Roup Cure, med. pkg. 50	Godden's Sorehead Remedy, pkg. 25
Cypher's Roup Cure, large pkg. 1 00	Graham's Chicken Cholera Cure, pkg. 25
Cypher's Save-all Egg Preservative, gallon. 1 00	International Poultry Food, pkg. 25
Conkey's Lice Powder, 5-oz. pkg. 10	International Poultry Food, Large pkg. 50
Conkey's Lice Powder, 15-oz. pkg. 25	International Poultry Food, pail. 3 50
Conkey's Lice Powder, 48-oz. pkg. 50	Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, qt. size. 35
Lee's Egg Maker, 25-lb. buckets. 2 00	Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, ½-gal. size. 60
Lee's Germazone, tablets. 50	Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, 1-gal. size. 1 00
Conkey's Roup Cure, small size. 25	Lee's Germazone Liquid, bottle. 50
Conkeys' Roup Cure, medium size. 50	

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Incubators and Brooders,



Cyphers Incubators.

No. 0— 70 hen eggs, 56 duck eggs, price.....	\$15 00
No. 1—144 hen eggs, 112 duck eggs, price.....	22 00
No. 2—244 hen eggs, 200 duck eggs, price.....	32 00
No. 3—390 hen eggs, 300 duck eggs, price.....	38 00
No. 1—Electrobator, 60 egg capacity.....	15 00
No. 2—Electrobator, 120 egg capacity.....	20 00

Cyphers Brooders

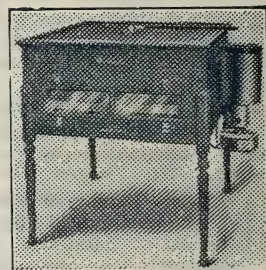
Adaptable Hover.....	\$ 8 50
Style A, outdoor.....	12 50
Style B, outdoor.....	16 50
Style C, outdoor.....	18 50
Style D, indoor.....	11 50

Model Incubators.

No. 0— 80 hen eggs or 60 duck eggs.....	\$16 00
No. 1—150 hen eggs or 125 duck eggs.....	22 00
No. 2—250 hen eggs or 218 duck eggs.....	31 00
No. 3—360 hen eggs or 290 duck eggs.....	37 00
No. 4—Special Duck, 323 duck eggs.....	43 00
Model "B" Incubator, 175 hen eggs.....	15 00

Model Brooders.

Model Colony Outdoor Brooder.....	15 00
Model Double Indoor Brooder.....	15 00
Model "B" Outdoor Brooder.....	12 00
Model Portable Hover.....	6 00
Model Portable Hover, with Regulator.....	7 00



MODEL INCUBATOR.



Fig. 689

Deming Bucket Spray Pump.

"Perfect Success" Fig. 689 (See Cut)—As shown in cut, all brass working parts, with indestructible bronze valve and malleable iron combination foot rest. It is provided with four feet of hose and Bordeaux nozzle; can be adjusted to any bucket; successfully used in putting on whitewash, and is supplied without bucket. Price, \$4.50.

The "Success" Spray Pump is the same high-class spray pump as the "Perfect Success", except that it does not have the attachment for bucket as shown on Fig. 689. Price without bucket, \$3.75.

The Prize Brass Spray Pump—This machine is almost the same as the "Success", only it is equipped with Acme nozzle, and will throw a fine spray or solid stream. Price, without bucket, \$3.50.

The "Success", Fig. 662 (See Cut)—Useful for whitewashing poultry houses and stables; also for spraying, disinfecting, etc. The tank is galvanized iron, also brass, and holds five gallons. A strainer and agitator are provided, also a cover to prevent liquid splashing

out. Provided with a Bordeaux nozzle. Price, Galvanized Tank, \$7.50; Brass Tank, \$10.00.

Write for prices on Cart and Barrel Sprayers.

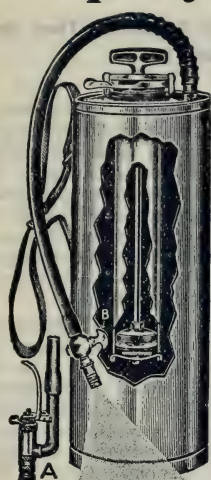


Fig. 662.
WHITEWASHER.

Standard Spray Pump—A brass pump about two feet in length, with about five feet of hose. Fine for spraying chicken houses, grape vines, fruit trees, flowers, etc. Easy to operate. Price, \$3.50.



Sprayers and Powder Dusters.



PATENTED.

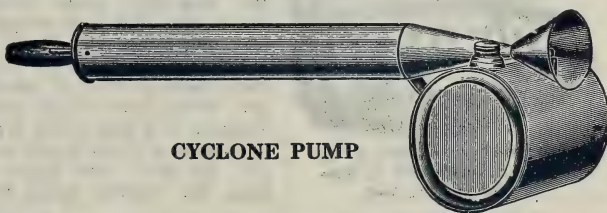
Auto-Spray with Stop-Cock, (A) showing Auto-Pop Nozzle on Side

Suitable for work in the field, the orchard, the garden, for washing windows, for washing wagons, for fire extinguisher. The motive power that operates the spray is compressed air. The machine is pumped up like a bicycle tire. After the air is sufficiently compressed the force of it will drive the water out through the nozzle in a splendid spray. Length of cylinder, 21 in; diameter of cylinder, 7 in; weight, empty, 7 lbs; weight, loaded, 39 lbs; capacity, about 4 gallons.

The Auto-Spray.

Prices—Auto-Spray, Brass Tank, with stop-cock, each	- \$6 00
Auto-Spray, Brass Tank, with auto-pop, each	- 7 00
Auto-Spray, Steel Tank, with stop-cock, each	- 4 50
Auto-Spray, Steel Tank, with auto-pop, each	- 5 50
Extension Brass Pipes, 2 feet lengths, each	- 50
Extension Galvanized Pipes, 2 feet l'gts, each	- 40
Elbow Connections, Solid Brass, each	- - - 35

Cyclone Spray Pump.



CYCLONE PUMP

(See Cut)—Large tank, holding one quart, with double seamed heads, tube stationary, cylinder 13 x 4 x 18 inches. Throws a spray as fine as mist, uses about one-tenth the liquid. Fine for spraying flowers, vegetables, chicken houses, etc.

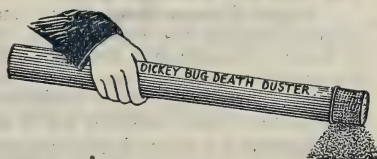
Price, all tin, 50c; all brass, \$1

Scolly Rubber Hand Sprayer—This sprayer consists of a large rubber bulb attached to a nozzle in such a way that the under side of the leaves can be sprayed the same as the top. The sprayer is filled by pressing the bulb and inserting nozzle into liquid—a valuable sprayer for pot plants and small flower beds. Supplied in either straight or curved neck. Price, 4 oz., straight neck only, 50c; 6 oz., straight or curved neck, \$1.00; 8 oz., straight or curved neck, \$1.25.



NO. 1 LANGLE

Dickey Bug Duster—A very simple contrivance for dusting on any kind of bug poison. It is made of heavy block tin, having a capacity of three to five pounds of powder. One end is perforated, letting out the powder by slight agitation with the hand. It will more than pay for itself in one day's use. Price, each, 25c.



About Sprayers and Bug Poisons—Everyone ought to provide themselves with suitable sprayers and bug poisons at the same time they buy seeds. There is no plant that does not have its insect enemies and often a valuable crop is destroyed before one knows it. Every season some of our customers will wait until the last minute and then order out large quantities of bug poisons and sprayers by express, when such things, if they had been ordered by freight in time, would have saved a great deal in the matter of cost.

Bulletin No. 19—We are preparing and will have out of press by February first Bulletin No. 19, which will be sent free to anyone interested. A careful reading of it and proper observation will save some planters thousands of dollars. The cost of sprayers and insecticides is very little in comparison to the enormous amount of good they do, so that from an economical standpoint the proposition ought to be investigated.

To Gardeners and Orchardists—Everyone should be interested in sprays and spray solutions. Tell us your trouble by mail. We can help you.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Insecticides, Bug Poisons.

Bug Poisons should be ordered when you send in an express or freight order for seed. They are too heavy for the mails, and some of them, on account of their poisonous nature, are refused the mails.

Black Death—Non-poisonous to human, except, of course, where taken in considerable quantities, when it might result seriously. But there is absolutely no danger in using it on any class of vegetables, and it is absolutely a certainty in destroying all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is especially recommended for potato bugs, cabbage worms and all other bugs or worms that destroy foliage. It is more reasonable in price than any other standard insecticide, is highly concentrated and more economical to use. It is applied in the dry powder by dusting on the plants, either through an old sack or through a duster made of tin. It may also be used in a solution and sprayed or sprinkled on. We can furnish it in bulk, in casks, barrels or by the ton. Full directions with each package. Besides being a valuable insecticide it is almost worth the price asked as a fertilizer alone. Price—Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; per 100 lbs., \$4.00; per bag of 200 lbs., \$7.50; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$7.50.

Bug Death—Is a powder, not poisonous to any extent to human life, but is awfully destructive to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is a fertilizer also, so when you take into account this value the powder seems very cheap. The usual method of applying it is to dust it lightly on the plants infested. There is a specially constructed shaker for this purpose that we can supply at a cost of 25 cents. But it can successfully be applied by putting in a thin cloth sack, and shaking the sack over the plant will cause the powder to dust through the cloth. Price—Lb., 15c; 3-lb. pkg., 35c; 5-lb. pkg., 50c; 12-lb. box for \$1.00; 100 lb. lots, \$6.50. By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

Slug-Shot—Is a powder, not poisonous to any extent to human life, but certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is applied by dusting on in the dry state, or it can be mixed in water and sprayed on. Slug-Shot, when dusted on vegetation, will keep off more or less insects that it does not kill. It is a valuable fertilizer. Price—Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lb., 75; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Tobacco Dust—This is a most valuable insecticide and will drive away most all kind of insect, being especially desirable to destroy lice and drive away bugs attacking melons, cantaloupe, squash, etc. Tobacco is a high grade fertilizer, and you can get your money back in plant food alone, to say nothing of the value as an insecticide. Price—Lb., 5c; 10-lb. lots, 3½c; 50-lb. lots, 3c; 100-lb. lots, 2½c; 200-lb. bags, 2c. Special prices in ton lots.

Paris Green—Is very poisonous. It is known to be the most reliable destroyer of all leaf-eating insects, but is almost worthless for destroying what is known as sucking insects. If thought desirable to use in solution, which is really the most economical way, from one-quarter to one pound will be sufficient to add to fifty gallons of water, the quantity depending upon the tenderness of the foliage it is to be applied to. Price of Paris Green, ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 to 10-lb. lots, 30c.

Bordeaux Mixture—We can supply Bordeaux Mixture in powder already mixed in the proper proportion, 10-lb. bag sufficient to make 50 gallons by simply adding water. This is the simplest and most economical way to buy it, because then you don't have to handle extra or pay freight on water. Price of 10-lb. bag, \$1.00.

Arsenate of Lead—A valuable insecticide for all classes of leaf-eating insects. It kills quickly. Does not scald the plants like Paris Green and is more effective. Fine for potatoes and trees. Price—1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, \$1.00.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—For a cheap, effective, clean and harmless insecticide for amateur and professional growers this is unexcelled. Quickly exterminates all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Unsurpassed for rose bushes. For domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. A trial will give highly gratifying results. Three-ounce cake, sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution, 10c; by mail, postpaid, 13c. Eight-ounce cake, sufficient for 4 gallons prepared solution for 20c; by mail, postpaid, 28c.

Apterite is a scientifically prepared powder for the fumigation of the soil. Its purpose is to destroy the many insects and other pest which live or hibernate in the soil and damage the crops. It is simple to apply, being mixed with the soil around the plants. Is inexpensive, non-poisonous, harmless to man and beast, will not injure the most delicate plants, if used as directed. Amongst the many insects which live in the soil and destroy plant life, Apterite will kill, are: wood lice, slugs, woolly aphids, earthworms, the root mealy bugs, the fruit tree root louse and many others. Much loss to roses, grape vines, fruit trees, tomatoes, potatoes, radishes, turnips, onions and other plants could be avoided by using Apterite. Price—1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, 75c; 10 lbs. for \$1.25; 50-lb. keg, \$4.50.

Cooper's Spray Fluid—A scientific substitute for all crude poisonous mixtures. **KILLS ALL LIFE EATING INSECTS.** Destroys San Jose Scale, rot and other scale fungus and scab. Does not injure the foliage. No sediment to clog spray nozzles. Dilute 1 part to 100 parts of water. Will be found a boon to the trucker, grower who should only use one-half strength. Price—1-qt. can, \$1.00. gallon can, \$3.00.



High Grade Fertilizers

Fertilizer Chemicals
Fertilizer Materials

We can most always save our customers money on fertilizers, especially if they want some special formula for a certain crop. If you will let us know just what crop is to be fertilized, character of soil, etc., we can help you. You can't always buy a suitable mixture that is on the market; most of the guano or complete fertilizer obtainable is either deficient in phosphoric acid, potash or nitrogen; that is, for some crops. So in order to obtain satisfactory results it is necessary to resort to chemicals to make up the deficiency.

Godden's Complete Vegetable Grower—The best fertilizer for all truck and garden crops. This contains 7% available phosphoric acid, 5% ammonia, 5% potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables, and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. We can furnish it in bags small enough (50 pounds) for an ordinary home garden, or in as large quantities as may be wanted. Price—Fifty-pound bag for \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$1.90; 200 lbs. for \$3.50; \$32.50 per ton, f. o. b. Birmingham.

Godden's Lawn and Flower Fertilizer and Top Dressing—We have made this especially for lawns, containing such plant food that we have found essential to promote the growth of grass, giving it a rich green color, containing a formula of 7 to 8% available phosphoric acid, 7% ammonia and 6% potash. The ammonia is in such form that it has a permanent effect. This will prove one of the best for top dressings for lawns, a most excellent fertilizer for rose bushes, grape vines, also all grades of flowers. Five pounds, 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25-lb. bag (enough for a space 1,200 square feet) for 90c; a 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; 200-lb. bag, \$4.50; per ton, \$42.50.

Nitrate of Soda—This is the cheapest concentrated form of ammonia or nitrogen that can be bought commercially. It is very profitable to use on most any class of crops where quick, vigorous growth is demanded. It is usually applied after a crop is growing, because it is available so quick that it can't be used to profit when seed are planted except on very quick maturing stuff. It is valuable in composts, and especially desirable to hurry on cabbage, onions, lettuce and other vegetables, also to draw up wheat and oats. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.00; ton, \$55.00.

Kainit—It runs twelve to fifteen per cent. of actual potash, and its values are based on its content of potash. The other eighty-five per cent. is gypsum, salt, carnalite, etc., and while these salts are not plant foods they do exert more or less influence on crops. Kainit is recommended as an insecticide and germicide; prevents rust in cotton, scab on potatoes, and destroys numerous insects in the soil where applied. It is splendid to put in the compost or any formula requiring potash, or it can be used independently from other fertilizer or, in addition, at the rate of two to four hundred pounds to the acre. Price of Kainit, per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$16.00.

Muriate of Potash—This is an important potash salt, running from fifty to fifty-five per cent. actual potash. It is one of the most soluble forms of potash that can be obtained commercially and is more largely used than any other form. It is more largely used for the reason of its concentration. The saving in freight alone is a considerable item. Muriate of Potash is used in compost, and is nearly always the source of potash in all complete fertilizers. It is largely used independently of other fertilizers, or is added to so-called complete fertilizers to bring up the per cent. of potash to the desired amount. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips and beets especially need Muriate of Potash. Price, per 100 lbs., \$3.00; ton \$55.00.

Ground Tobacco Stems—This is another source of potash, besides ammonia. The goods we handle run 10½% potash and 3½% ammonia; so with the addition of acid phosphate you can produce a complete fertilizer. Tobacco stems are used in certain formulas for their potash, ammonia, and their ability to destroy insects. This is a valuable stuff for applying on melons, squash, cucumbers, etc., to drive away insects. Price, per bag of 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Acid Phosphate—We handle 16% goods. It is always cheaper to buy the high grade or 16% goods, because you buy a pound of actual phosphoric acid in the 16% cheaper than in the 14%; and when you have to pay freight on the goods you pay as much for cheap goods as you do for the high grade. Price 16% acid, bag 250 lbs., \$1.75; 16.00 ton.

Bone Meal—The cheapest fertilizer on the market, when you take into account what you really get for your money. We guarantee it to run 24% phosphoric acid and not less than 5% ammonia. Price, per bag of 200 lbs., \$3.50; ton, \$32.50.

Blood, Bone and Potash—A high grade, complete fertilizer, containing 10% phosphoric acid, 2% ammonia and 2% potash. This is the standard formula for general crop purposes. Price, bag 200 lbs., \$2.50.

McVay's Plant Food—This fertilizer will be found excellent for all ferns, palms and other pot plants, containing, in concentrated form plant foods required by flowers. Price, 2-lb. pkg., 25c.

Peruvian Guano (Genuine)—We have made a valuable connection with the Peruvian Guano Syndicate for handling the genuine South American Peruvian Guano. This guano has never been handled in Birmingham before, and we don't know if has been handled in Alabama at all for a good many years.

Peruvian Guano is an organic manure not adulterated or mixed with chemicals. It is simple bird manure excavated out of the numerous caves on the Pacific coast of Peru. It is dry and finely powdered; in fact, the mechanical condition is perfect. It will analyze 14 to 15% available phosphoric acid, 3 to 5% of ammonia and 2 to 3% of potash. It is, in fact, a complete ration for any class of vegetable crops. It is more permanent in character and really more economical than any other fertilizer. Price—\$2.00 per 100 lbs; per bag of 200 lbs., \$3.50.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Grasses, Grain and Forage Plant Mixtures

Anyone interested will find on this page a list of valuable and suggestive mixtures for different uses. These suggestions are not made up at random but represent mixtures that have been tried in an experimental way and worked out through repeated field trials, and by men capable of proper management and correct observation. So many farmers want to sow something of the kind, but, having no experience, don't know how to go about it. A careful reading of the following will be of great help.

Mixture No. 10, Vetches and Wheat—This mixture is composed of 45 lbs. Blue Stem smooth head wheat, 15 lbs. true Hairy or Sand Vetch thoroughly mixed, and is sufficient to sow an acre broadcast. The mixture should be sown on well prepared land in September, October or November, and covered about two inches. May be grazed during January and February, and if stock taken off in time will produce a fine crop of hay by May or June. Cut when wheat is in the dough. Price of mixture for one acre, \$3.25.

Mixture No. 11, Vetch and Winter Turf Oats—Mixture composed of one and a half bushels oats, twenty pounds Hairy Vetch sufficient for an acre. Sow broadcast during August, September or October, the earlier the better. Cover same as oats. Will afford valuable grazing December, January and February. Can be cut for hay when vetch is in bloom, which generally occurs in March, April or May. Price of mixture for one acre, \$3.50.

Mixture No. 12, Vetch and Rye—This mixture is composed of three pecks of winter rye and fifteen pounds Hairy Vetch, sufficient for one acre. Plant in the same way and time as vetch and oats, or vetch and wheat. This mixture is more resistant to severe cold than others. Fine for grazing or hay. Price of mixture for acre, \$3.00.

Mixture No. 13, Vetch and Barley—Mixture composed of one and a half bushels barley and fifteen pounds vetch sufficient for acre. Sow at same time and in same manner as vetch and oats. Unusually fine as a grazing proposition for stock or poultry. Price of mixture for one acre, \$3.50.

Mixture No. 14, Grain Mixture—Mixture composed of one bushel Turf oats, one peck rye and one bushel barley. On good land and where sown in September and October, will afford valuable winter pasture for all classes live stock. Price of mixture for acre, \$2.75.

Mixture No. 15, Spring Vetch and Burt Oats—This mixture is composed of two bushels Burt oats and twenty pounds spring vetches. Sow in January, February or March. Makes quick and elegant crop of hay of unusual good feeding quality. The vetch puts back more plant food than the oats remove. Price of mixture for acre, \$3.00.

Mixture No. 16, Canada Peas and Turf Oats—Composed of one and a half bushels Turf oats, one half bushel Canada Field Peas. Sow in September and October. Makes fine winter pasture or valuable hay, and enriches the soil. Price of mixture for one acre, \$2.50.

Mixture No. 17, Crimson Clover and Oats—Composed of one and a half bushels Turf oats and one peck or fifteen pounds Crimson Clover. Sow in August or September. Affords fine pasture and can be cut for hay in April and May. The sod from this mixture turned over is fine fertilizer for any crop to follow. Price of mixture for one acre, \$3.50.

Mixture No. 20, Rape and Barley—Composed of one and a half bushels Barley and five pounds Dwarf Essex Rape. Sow in August, September or October. This formula is especially good for hogs, sheep and poultry to graze, but not suitable for hay. Price of mixture for acre, \$2.50.

Mixture No. 21, Melilotus and Turf Oats—This mixture is composed of one and a half bushels Turf oats and ten pounds hulled and recleaned melilotus. The oats will furnish winter grazing and after cut off for hay or grain the melilotus will come on and make a fine pasture hay, or valuable fertilizer to turn under. Price of mixture for acre, \$4.25.

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

(Suitable for Hay.)

No. 1. On good land. Neither too wet nor too dry.

7 lbs. Red Top, fancy cleaned.
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
3 lbs. Timothy.
2 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$3.50

No. 2. For high and dry land.

7 lbs. Red Top, fancy cleaned.
5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Timothy.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
1 lb. White Clover.

33 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.

No. 3. On wet, low land.

7 lbs. Red Top.
3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.
2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
2 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
8 lbs. Timothy.
3 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.

PASTURE MIXTURE FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On good land. Neither too wet nor too dry.

3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
5 lbs. Red Top.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass.
2 lbs. White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.

No. 5. On dry land.

5 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Timothy.
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
2 lbs. White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.

No. 6. On wet land.

10 lbs. Red Top.
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
5 lbs. Timothy.
5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass.
2 lbs. Alsike Clover.

32 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.



Grasses.

Descriptions and Prices of Varieties Found Adapted to Soils, Climate and Conditions of the South.

Grass embraces one-sixth of the whole vegetable family produced in the world, and is the basis of agriculture in its highest degree. While the planting of grasses is on the increase each year, we want to see the farmers of the South devote more land to "cultivated" grasses. There is money in hay. Instead of the South buying hay from the West, it should ship it there. By raising more grasses you can raise more and better stock, which produces more manure, with which better general crops can be made.

Godden's Seed Grass will be found of the very highest germination and best quality to be obtained.

Prices on Grass Seed Fluctuate, and those named in this catalogue are the prices ruling at the time we go to press. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at prices ruling the day order is received by us.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*)—A valuable perennial grass for the South, suitable either for permanent pasture or for hay. Most any soil that will grow a good crop of oats will be suited for Orchard Grass. The soil must be thoroughly prepared, made fine and smooth by harrowing. The seed should then be broadcasted and harrowed in and rolled where possible. The proper time of the year to sow Orchard Grass in Alabama is either in early fall or early spring. The quantity of seed for an acre will depend largely on the quality, but no less than two bushels of good seed should be used when it is to be the sole crop. If sown with grass mixtures or other seeds, much less will answer. Orchard Grass should be cut for hay when the seed heads have assumed a light straw color. On good land it should yield two to three tons to the acre. Price—Lb., 25c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$3.00. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*)—Eleven pounds to the bushel. A tall growing perennial grass, with flat leaves and long narrow panicles. It has proven very hardy in Alabama, and may be sown with success either in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall it will grow to be three or four feet high by June and ready to cut for hay as soon as it blooms. Any good soil will grow Oat Grass, and it does much better where the soil is well prepared; still, it has been shown that it will do well in woodland pastures, where it is not possible to make perfect preparations. Meadow Oat Grass is frequently cut green and fed to stock, and a good stand will yield two to three cuttings a season, producing two or three tons of valuable hay. We are inclined to believe that its chief merits lie in its ability to furnish abundant succulent pasture. About thirty pounds of seed is necessary to seed an acre. Price of seed, lb., 20c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.



ORCHARD GRASS.



ENGLISH RYE GRASS.

Perennial or English Rye Grass

(*Lolium Perenne*)—This grass has been introduced in the South in the past few years, and has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. It is very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses, not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. The Perennial Rye Grass is also used largely in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre; that is, where used by itself. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. Price

—Lb., 15c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.60. By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*)—This grass resembles English Rye Grass considerably, the most notable difference being that in most cases it is an annual, and of course will not last as long. It is very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 feet high. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price per lb., 15c; per bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.60. By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.



Grasses--Continued.

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*)—Forty-five pounds to the bushel. The standard grass in America for hay; used, however, in some sections largely for pasture. It is a rapid growing annual grass, but may be said to be perennial in its character in some sections. The soil best adapted to Timothy is rich loam, and it does not seem to succeed on thin or sandy soil. Soil that is to be sown to Timothy should be thoroughly prepared before seeding. The proper time of the year to sow Timothy in the South is unquestionably in the fall of the year, still it is grown with more or less success planted in very early spring. The quantity of seed necessary to seed an acre will depend on the quality; but where it is to be the sole crop, about fifteen pounds, or one-third of a bushel, should yield a good stand. But of course if used in a grass mixture much less should be used. The seed should be sown broadcast on a fresh seed bed and covered very lightly. Timothy usually matures hay in the South by the middle of June, and should be cut when in bloom, before the seed becomes thoroughly ripe. Price of fancy cleaned seed, lb., 15c;

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis Canina*)—This grass is very much like Red Top or Herds, and may be handled in the same manner. It is more creeping and recumbent in its character than Red Top, of somewhat finer texture, and on account of being a rapid grower is much used in lawn mixtures. There is nothing better for damp, wet situations. Price—Lb., 20c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

Creeping Bent (*Agrostis Stolonifera*)—This grass is very much like Rhode Island Bent and Herds Grass. It is a very quick grower, low creeping in character, and consequently valuable as a soil and sand binder. Valuable for sowing on embankments, terraces, etc., to prevent washing. Largely used in lawn mixtures for the carpet-like effect it gives to grass mixtures. Price—Lb., 20c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

Awnless Brome (*Bromus Inermis*)—A rapid growing perennial grass suitable in the South for either hay or pasture, but we are inclined to believe that its greatest mission in the South is for a winter pasture. It will stand extremes of cold as well as drouth, and since it is a rapid grower, ought to be of much value to the southern farmer. The soil for this grass should be prepared in the same manner as for Orchard Grass, and at least 30 to 40 pounds of seed used in seeding an acre. Price—Lb., 15c; By mail, postpaid, 25c.



TIMOTHY.

Red Top or Herds Grass (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Red Top or Herds Grass is any soil that will grow other grasses or good crops of grain; but it is peculiarly adapted to damp situations, and makes its best growth in low, wet lands and its ability to stand any amount of overflowing has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South.

Its chief value is a pasture grass, although it is largely used in some sections for hay.

The preparation of the soil for Red Top is an important item. Since the seed are so small it becomes necessary, in order to produce an even, uniform stand, to have the soil in a well pulverized condition before seed are sown. When it is to be the sole crop the ground should be broken deep and cross-harrowed to remove all lumps and rough surfaces. The seed should then be sown broadcast on the freshly prepared seed bed, covered very lightly and rolled where practical. The quantity of seed to sow an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed sown.

When the chaff seed are sown, even of fair quality, it will require at least four bushels to produce an ordinary stand, but if fancy cleaned seed are used from six to ten pounds will be ample for seeding an acre.

The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or it may be successfully sown in very early spring. The time to sow will depend, of course, on what is desired in the resulting crop. If it is intended as a winter pasture, of course it is necessary to sow in the fall of the year, but if it is intended only for hay crop it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. The early spring sowing would also furnish some pasture, even before the time to cut the crop for hay. These seed may be sown by themselves or mixed with other grasses. The proper time to cut it for hay is when it is in bloom and the seed stalk has begun to



RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS.

turn a straw color. Price of extra clean seed, per lb., 20c. Write for price in quantity. If ordered by mail, add 10c. per lb.

If interested in grasses for pastures or hay, refer to page 58 and you will find some valuable formulas for grass mixtures for different kinds of soil.



Grasses==Concluded.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*)—Meadow Fescue is one of the finest perennial grasses grown in America. It is a very hardy grass, producing an abundance of foliage, leaves much broader than ordinary Blue Grass, much thicker and containing considerable more fattening qualities. It is very hardy in the South, and is about the only grass outside of Bermuda that seems to thrive, even in hot, dry weather. The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Meadow Fescue is any class of soil that will grow successfully other grasses or crops of grain. In preparing the soil for a crop of Meadow Fescue, it will be necessary that the soil be stirred well and made fine by cross-harrowing. This preparation should ensue whether it is sown by itself or whether it is sown with other grass mixtures. The seed should be sown broadcast on a freshly prepared seed bed and covered lightly with a harrow. Still, since it is a hardy germinator, it will come up if planted much deeper than some other grasses. The quantity of seed to sow an acre depends somewhat on the quality of the seed. It may be safe to set down the correct quantity at two bushels, or say fifty pounds. This quantity applies, of course, when it is sown by itself, but if it be sown with winter grain or other grass mixtures, much less, of course, will have to be used.



ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

The proper time to sow Meadow Fescue, especially in Alabama, is undoubtedly in the fall of the year. The roots of this grass penetrate to twelve or fifteen inches into the soil, hence its ability to stand dry weather and drouth. The proper time to cut this grass for hay is when it is in full bloom and the head stalk is beginning to turn a straw color. A thick stand of this grass will ordinarily yield three tons of valuable hay to the acre. We strongly recommend its use to the farmers in Alabama. Price of seed—Lb., 25c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c. Write for price in quantity.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)—The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but south of Tennessee and Kentucky it is not always a success. The cause of this is not clearly understood, but it is usually supposed to be due to deficiency of soluble lime. It is known at least that in Alabama Blue Grass does not seem to root deep enough to enable it to withstand a long dry, hot spell in August. A great deal of Blue Grass is used in Alabama for lawns in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Soil must be rich to grow Blue Grass, and must have been properly prepared by deep plowing and thorough pulverization. Blue Grass should always be sown in the fall of the year. The quantity of seed necessary is not less than thirty or forty pounds of the best quality to the acre. The seed, after sowing, must be covered very lightly, and ought always to be rolled. A top dressing of bone meal will be found very advantageous every season. Price, fancy cleaned seed, lb., 35c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 45c. Write for prices in quantity.



RESCUE, OR SCHRADER'S GRASS.

Rescue, or Schrader's Grass (*Bromus Unioides*)—Our seed stock of this grass is the genuine Rescue Grass—*Bromus Unioides*. This grass is often confused with Arctic Grass—*Bromus Secalinus*, which is nothing more than a common cheat. It can be distinguished from the true Rescue Grass seed on account of the Arctic Grass seed being smaller and weighing about 24 lbs. to the bushel, while true Rescue Grass weighs only about 14 lbs. to the bushel. Rescue Grass is one of the most valuable grasses for winter pasture that can be grown in the South. It is a grass of remarkable vitality, produces long, strong, vigorous roots, standing the most advanced weather—either hot or cold. The True Rescue makes an excellent quality of hay. It is much relished, both as a pasture and hay by all classes of live stock. Rescue Grass is sown broadcast from August to November, about 30 lbs. to the acre. Another valuable feature of Rescue Grass in the South is that it can be used as a sand and soil binder, consequently it is valuable to sow on banks or ditches or embankments to prevent washing. Price of seed—Lb., 20c; 15 to 30 lbs., 16c. per lb; 100 lbs., 15c. per lb. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

Arctic Grass (*Bromus Secalinus*)—This is an annual, very similar to other varieties of Brome grasses, and is called "Cheat", yet in North Georgia and in the Northwest is largely used. While cattle are fond of it, yet the feeding is inferior to that of True Rescue Grass. It is a rank grower. Planted in the fall, one to one and one-half bushels to an acre. Price of seed—10c. per lb; per bu. of 24 lbs., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$1.75 per bu. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

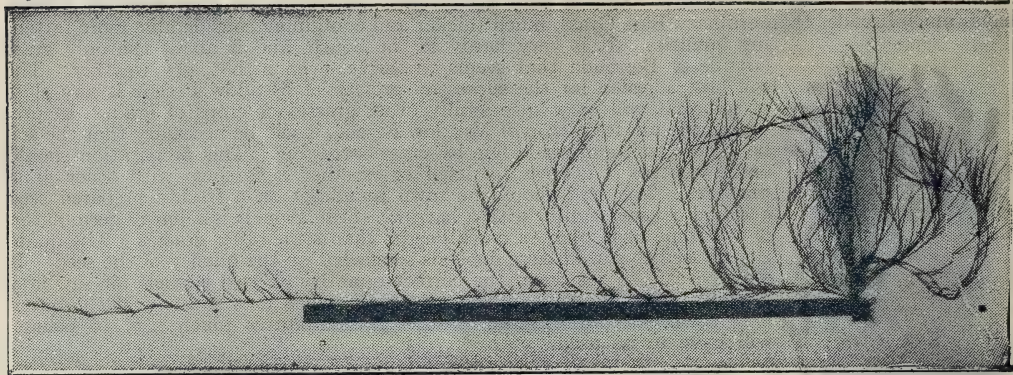
WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Bermuda Grass.

(*Cynodon Dactylon.*)



BERMUDA GRASS, SHOWING GROWTH FROM SEED PLANTED IN FEBRUARY—PHOTO TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER.

Price—Fancy re-cleaned Bermuda Grass Seed, by mail, postpaid, lb., \$1.00. Write for price in quantity.

There is no standard weight to the bushel of Bermuda Grass. A measured bushel of re-cleaned seed will weigh from thirty-five to forty pounds. The seed of Bermuda is small, very much like Timothy in appearance and size. It is perennial in character, creeping in habit, and forms the most perfect sod of any grass. A short time ago this grass was propagated altogether from sets or roots, as it seeds both sparingly and infrequently in the United States. The seed are now imported in this country in great quantities, and are becoming cheap enough to be more economical to plant seed than roots. Bermuda is the South's most valuable pasture grass. It will grow on thin land and stand more hot, dry weather than any other valuable grass. The objection to Bermuda is that it dies down in the winter, but this can be overcome by sowing Bur Clover on Bermuda in the fall of the year. The Bur Clover is a winter growth, protects the Bermuda from freezing out, affords valuable grazing, and disappears in the early spring. Bermuda will succeed fairly well in the South on practically every class of soils, whether poor or rich, but makes ranker growth on good soil. Land to be sown to Bermuda should be prepared well, pulverized and made as smooth as possible. An application of two to four hundred pounds of complete commercial fertilizer to the acre will be of great benefit in giving the young plants a start. Stable manure will, of course, answer, but it should be thoroughly rotten and void of weed seed. From six to ten pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Bermuda is sown in both the fall and spring. Neither sowing will come up until the weather becomes very warm. Fall sowings are most always made in connection with other grasses—clovers or grain. Such crops are usually harvested by early summer, and give the Bermuda a chance to establish itself. When Bermuda is sown in the spring good results are obtained by sowing alone or with Kentucky Blue Grass. Care must be exercised not to sow in connection with anything in the spring that would create too much shade. Bermuda should be sown on a freshly made seed bed and covered very lightly; rolling after seeding is of great benefit. After it becomes well established no amount of grazing will cause injury. No farmer in the South should be without his Bermuda pasture. Some farmers look upon Bermuda as a pest, and it is where scattered promiscuously over land intended for cultivation; but where slight care is exercised the danger of it becoming scattered from roots is reduced to a minimum, and since it does not mature seed to any extent, no danger arises from this source. The chief mission of Bermuda grass in the South is to provide a pasture for all classes of live stock during hot, dry weather, when all other grasses have failed. For this purpose its equal has never been found. Bermuda Grass is much benefitted by working every year or every other year. This is difficult to accomplish, but may be done with a small scooter plow by running a furrow about every fifteen inches apart and then cross-plowing in the same manner. It is sometimes a good idea to fertilize with barn-yard manure or commercial fertilizer when such workings are given. This working may be done in the fall if you decide to sow Bur Clover. Such plowings will enable the Bur Clover to better take hold. If worked in the spring it ought to be done after all danger of freezes have passed. We find a great many farmers suspicious of Bermuda Grass seed, claiming that it will not germinate. A great deal of fraudulent seed have been palmed off on the farmer in the past, so he has a right to be suspicious. We import direct large quantities of genuine Bermuda Grass seed, test it before selling, and you will not be disappointed if you deal with us. We will gladly send any one a sample to test for themselves.

Bulletin No. 10 on Bermuda Grass—It is impossible in a seed catalogue to give space to a full discussion of Bermuda Grass, so we have prepared this bulletin, which will be mailed free to any one interested. It covers all questions that can be considered as important.



Johnson Grass.

(*Sorghum Halapense*.)

The cut on this page shows the growth made from one root of Johnson Grass. You will notice the strong root formation which enables the plant to withstand dry hot weather. There is great prejudice against Johnson Grass, some States going so far as to legislate it out of business. Johnson Grass is with us to stay and, if properly managed, a great deal of money can be made out of it.

There is no universal standard of weight for a bushel of Johnson Grass seed, although in Alabama 25 pounds are usually given. When the seed are in the rough or unclean a measured bushel will weigh about 25 pounds, but, if the seed are re-cleaned, a measured bushel will weigh 35 to 40 pounds, or more.

Johnson Grass is known under various names, such as Guinea Grass, etc. Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently is a great drouth resister. When Johnson Grass makes its appearance above ground it is very much like young corn or sorghum, grows off rapidly, becoming more spindling, produces a blade like sorghum, only finer. It produces a long branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil, but the richer the soil the better it grows. It grows very rank in bottoms and on land entirely too wet for most crops. It pays well to make thorough preparation for Johnson Grass. The ground should be broken deeply and made smooth by harrowing.

Johnson Grass is sown very largely both in the fall and spring. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of grain, as wheat, oats, rye or barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastures. If sown in the spring results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed, and it should be noted here that a great deal of the Johnson Grass is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black, seed will germinate. Only re-cleaned seed should be sown, and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. But little less, if any, should be used where sown in the fall. Johnson Grass is not profitable where thin. Fall sowings may be harrowed or plowed



JOHNSON GRASS.

lightly on grain, but spring plantings should be covered very lightly. The proper time to harvest for hay is when the plants begin to head. It should not be allowed to mature seed. When well established it can be cut repeatedly if seasonable. The hay is easily cured and without loss of foliage. All classes of live stock are very fond of the hay, and a ready market can always be secured. The yield varies from two to five tons of dry hay to the acre. It should be understood that Johnson Grass is very difficult to eradicate, and where scattered promiscuously over a farm is a great pest, interfering seriously with the cultivation of other crops. Johnson Grass can be confined to any piece of land if not allowed to mature seed, but where stock consume matured seed it will become distributed through droppings of cattle. The best method of eradicating it is by concentrated pasturage with hog or cattle. It may be destroyed by repeated cutting just under the soil and as fast as it makes its appearance above ground.

Price of Seed—Lb., 20c; by mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

Seed very scarce and high—write for price when ready to buy.

Bulletin No. 11—Subject, "Johnson Grass." The interest is unabated in this wonderful hay plant, and as there is a big demand for accurate and complete information on the subject we have prepared Bulletin No. 11, which covers all the points for and against Johnson Grass. It shows the most correct methods of utilizing it for profit, and gives tried remedies for destroying it. This Bulletin will be mailed to anyone interested.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Alfalfa.

The Great Hay and Soil Renovating Plant.

Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*)—Bulletin No. 6, published by us, gives an exhaustive treatise on Alfalfa so if the information contained here is not sufficient write for the Bulletin. **Price of Seed**—Lb., 30c; pk., 15 lbs., \$4.00; bu., 60 lbs., \$15.00. By Mail, postpaid—Lb., 40c. We have cheaper grades. Write for prices and samples.

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in cultivation. It is grown with more or less success in nearly every State in the union. The plant in appearance differs widely from other clovers. The young plants are of a beautiful emerald green color, growing upright and branching in character. The leaves are smooth and three-parted, each part being broadest above the middle and round in outline. The plant produces, after it gets 12 to 24 inches high, bluish purple flowers, distributed on different parts of its structure.

The root system of the plant is the most beautiful thing in connection with its growth. There is no telling how deep the roots of Alfalfa will penetrate. They have been discovered below the earth's surface more than a hundred feet. The depth to which they



ALFALFA

penetrate depends largely on the physical condition of the soil below the surface, also the depth of the water table, which the roots always seek. Generally speaking, the soil best suited for Alfalfa is a sandy loam with a porous or gravelly clay subsoil. But as so much depends on the underlying soil, no definite recommendations can be given. A safe conclusion can only be reached through a practical experiment. Usually bottom lands are adapted to Alfalfa, provided they do not overflow or the water table be too close to the surface. It should be understood that Alfalfa does not stand overflowing, nor will it succeed on soggy or wet lands. Soil containing a good per cent. of water, soluble lime, when other conditions are correct, is usually a good situation for Alfalfa. Alfalfa will establish itself much quicker where the soil is inoculated with the same bacteria that infests the roots of this plant in favorable Alfalfa sections. Such inoculation may be effected by mixing the seed to be sown with soil from an old-established field of Alfalfa. Ten bushels of such soil is said to be sufficient to inoculate an acre of ground. It should be interesting to know the same bacteria that infests the roots of bur clover and melilotus is identical to that on Alfalfa. So wherever bur clover and melilotus are found growing may be said to be a favorable situation for Alfalfa. Soil intended for Alfalfa should be broken very deeply and made as fine as possible. In most cases it will be found profitable to apply as much as two hundred pounds of high grade complete fertilizer to the acre. This will give the plants a good start, feeding them until the bacteria takes hold. The quantity of seed for an acre will depend largely on the quality and method of planting. Good seed only should be sown, and at the rate of

25 to 30 pounds to the acre. The seed may be broadcasted by hand or with a broadcast seed sower. An ordinary harrow will cover them deep enough, providing it is not very dry when sown. Rolling after sowing is advantageous, providing it be dry. Alfalfa may be sown in September, October or November, or during February, March and April. Fall sowing should prove more profitable, although such is not always the case. It is better not to risk all at the same time. No cultivation is usually given young Alfalfa, but there are times when spring sowing can be harrowed to great advantage, shortly after the plants are up, provided the ground is foul with weeds or has become baked. After the plants are established for a year, cultivation may be given with benefit each spring, after all danger of freezing is past. This cultivation is given with a disc harrow, with disc set perfectly straight. This working will split up the old crowns, stir the soil and seem to assist the plants in spreading thus establishing a better stand. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear, and where delayed too long the quality of the hay will be much impaired. Great care must be exercised in curing and handling to prevent loss of leaves. The feed value of Alfalfa hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse. Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from one to six tons of dry hay.

N.B.—We have all our Alfalfa tested by the United States Government as to germination and purity before we ever offer it for sale, but we do not guarantee it in any respect.



Clovers.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza Striata*)—This is a low growing annual leguminous plant, enriches the soil, thrives under conditions that no other clover or grasses will, and is of great value for pasturage during the latter part of the summer, when other things have died out. Unless cut late or heavily pastured it will reseed itself. On rich bottom land it grows tall enough to cut for hay, and is valuable for this purpose, although its chief mission would seem to be the furnishing of a summer and early fall pasture. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A small spreading perennial clover, indigenous to all parts of the United States. May be sown any time from September to March. It should be sown in the same manner and treated the same as Red Clover. It is not of much value by itself, but may be added to grass mixtures with advantage. Is extremely hardy, standing the hottest dry weather, remaining green when most other grasses have died out. For this reason it is largely used for lawns or in lawn mixtures, where it seems to be especially adapted. White clover is largely sown in some sections to provide a bee pasture. About 10 to 15 pounds is sufficient to seed an acre, but if mixed with other grasses half this amount will do. Price per lb., 30c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 40c.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnata*)—Standard weight, sixty pounds to the bushel. This is an annual leguminous forage plant, possessing much value as a fertilizer of soil, and also affords valuable green forage throughout the winter and spring. It is often cut for hay, and when cured properly is not easily excelled. It is of extraordinary value to sow with winter grain when it is to be either pastured or made into hay. The seed germinates very quickly, and plants grow off very rapidly. The character of foliage is very much like red clover, differing principally in its bloom, that of the Crimson Clover being pointed or cone-shaped and of a brilliant crimson and scarlet color. Crimson Clover does best on loam soil containing a good amount of sand. It makes a satisfactory growth even on thin lands, but of course does better where a good amount of plant food is present. Hairy Vetches and Crimson Clover make an excellent combination for winter pasture or for fertilizing. Twenty pounds of vetches to fifteen of the clover should be sown to the acre during September, October or November. Crimson Clover may be sown in the South from August to November. Thorough preparation of the soil should be made. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend largely on the quality of the seed, but since it is desirable to get a good stand we would recommend twenty to thirty pounds to the acre where sown by itself, but where sown with other winter grains, or other grasses, half this amount would be sufficient. If hay is to be made, cutting should ensue when the plants begin to bloom. Crimson Clover is an annual, does not grow out from roots the second year, but must be planted every fall. Still, if allowed to ripen seed, it will reseed itself. Price of seed—Lb., 20c; pk. of 15 lbs., \$2.50; bu. of 60 lbs., \$9.00. By Mail, postpaid—Lb., 30c.



CRIMSON CLOVER

Melilotus Alba (*Sweet Clover*)—This is a perennial clover, widely distributed over a large area of the United States. It delights in lime lands, and will thrive well even on worn out places. Wherever blue grass, clover and alfalfa thrives Melilotus can be grown. The Melilotus plant is very much like alfalfa in appearance, but grows more rapidly, produces a much larger stalk, and is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Melilotus is perfectly hardy in Alabama, and may be sown most any month in the year. It possesses the same bacteria on its roots as alfalfa, so wherever Melilotus is found growing luxuriantly alfalfa will thrive, and since Melilotus will grow on a greater variety of soils than alfalfa, through its use the area of alfalfa can be greatly increased. The seed will lie in the soil and come up at the proper time. It is frequently sown with winter grain in the fall of the year. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay very shortly. This is a valuable clover for bee raisers. It can be cut repeatedly if rains are plentiful. Price of seed in rough—Lb., 15c; bu., 25 lbs., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid—Lb., 25c. Hulled or re-cleaned seed—Lb., 30c. By Mail, postpaid, Lb., 40c.

Bulletin No. 9—Gives full descriptive information on clovers, with practical cultural direction. If interested, write for it, it is free.



Clovers—Continued.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A valuable perennial clover, growth of fine texture, more spreading and recumbent than red clover, matures later, has pinkish blossoms and does not make such large roots, nor do they penetrate so deep into the soil. Notwithstanding,



ALSIKE CLOVER.

it seems to be harder than red clover, standing as much heat and decidedly more cold. Alsike Clover should be sown in the South from September to March, the sooner the better. It seems to be well adapted to clay and loamy soil, consequently would be well adapted to creek and river bottoms. The preparation of the land for Alsike is essentially the same as for common red clover, although it has been shown that Alsike will thrive on new ground with very little preparation. The quantity of seed for an acre will vary some, depending, of course, on the quality, and whether it is to be the sole crop or not. From 8 to 10 lbs. should give a good stand. After the soil has been made ready for the seed they should be broadcasted evenly and covered very slightly, care being exercised not to cover too deep. Alsike Clover is relished by all classes of live stock, and it seems that it will prove more valuable for a pasture than for hay. Price, lb., 25c. Write for price in quantity. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.

Sapling Clover (*Trifolium Medium*)—Sixty pounds to the bushel. The same description in every particular will apply to this clover as is given below for common red clover. There is very little difference in the two types of clover, except it seems that the Sapling Clover is a larger and more vigorous grower, and is no doubt better suited to poor soil than common red, yet it produces a coarser fibre and a quality of hay much inferior. The same directions for sowing, culture, etc., will apply to this clover as indicated for common red. Lb., 25c.

Write for price in quantity. By Mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)—Standard weight 60 pounds to the bushel. Red Clover is one of the most important leguminous plants that is grown in a very large section of the United States. Its natural range of adaptability does not, however, extend very far south of Tennessee and Kentucky; still there are certain sections of the South where clover will be found profitable. These sections can only be found out through practical experiments. Red Clover should be sown either in the fall of the year, from September to December, or may be sown in very early spring. If sown by itself, at least fifteen to twenty pounds of first-class seed should be sown to the acre broadcast. If sown with winter grain or other grasses one-half this quantity will suffice; but, of course, it will depend largely on the amount of other seed used in the mixture. Soil must be reasonably good, deeply broken and well fertilized, and made fine and smooth by harrowing. Seed should then be sown on top of freshly made seed bed and harrowed or rolled in. No cultivation is necessary. It should be cut for hay while in bloom and carefully cured. In most cases Red Clover should not be pastured the first year, especially when sown by itself, but could be grazed if used in a grass mixture. Red Clover, either green or in hay, is a valuable ration for all classes of live stock. When fresh it must be fed at first with care, to prevent bloat. Besides its feeding value, Red Clover is a valuable fertilizing plant, putting quantities of nitrogen in the soil through the work of bacteria on its roots. Yield, two to five tons to the acre. Red Clover is a biennial, but in some sections a perennial. Lb., 25c. Write for price in quantity. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.



RED CLOVER.

BACTERIA INOCULATION.

We are agents for the National Nitro-Culture Co., and are in position to supply bacteria for any of the leguminous plants—alfalfa, clover, vetches, cow peas, English peas, beans, peanuts, etc. Price: Trial package, 50c; acre package, \$1.50, by mail, postpaid. Special prices in quantity. Write for circular.



Seed Wheat.

Big Wheat Crops in the South, 1910—Last fall the Southern farmer began to realize what flour was costing him and got busy sowing wheat. Clubs were formed, mills were built and most corn mills put in facilities for grinding wheat. This Company sold over ten thousand bushels of seed wheat. Yields are being reported at this writing, June and July, and results have been more than satisfactory. And more wheat will be planted in the South, fall 1911, than ever before. Turn your wheat into bread.

About Prices—We can't tell what seed will be worth at this writing. It will probably be cheaper than last year. Write for definite prices and full list of varieties when ready to buy.

Most of our seed wheat is grown in the State of Tennessee by farmers who make a business of growing distinct sorts for seed purposes. We select farmers who grow only one sort on their farm and are thus able to give us seed unmixed. All our seed wheat is free from smut or other diseases, thoroughly cleaned and all small or faulty grains blown out, and will be found free, or as nearly so as possible, of cockle.

Some Points About Growing—Most farmers who ever grow any wheat have their own ideas about rational methods of getting profitable yields, and it is hardly worth while to detail here any fixed rule to go by, but a few suggestions, drawn from practice and observation, might be of interest. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cow pea, and no other fertilizer he can use is as economical. Besides the plant food stored up in the soil by turning under a heavy crop of pea vines, or through merely growing a crop where it is pastured or cut off, there is a great amount of vegetable matter put in the soil, which is greatly needed by the wheat plant. All wheat land should be sown to cow peas. A good commercial fertilizer is 200 pounds 16 per cent. acid phosphate, 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 50 pounds muriate of potash, to be applied to each acre, more or less, as the soil would indicate. Two to four pounds of pure raw bone meal to the acre gives remarkable results.



GEORGIA BLUE STEM.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw—This is more largely planted in Alabama than any other sort. The head is smooth; berry small, short, almost round, and very firm, and makes a fine turnout of excellent flour. It is a rust proof sort because, being extremely early to mature, it will always ripen before danger of rust. It will grow taller on poor soil than many other sorts and makes a splendid yield under proper conditions. Fairly good soil should yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Good soil, properly fertilized, and where the seasons are right, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre is possible. Bushel, \$1.75.

Curills Prolific—The most prolific sort grown in Alabama, and is constantly growing into great favor throughout the South. The head is smooth; grain a small, red berry, firm, and is a most excellent milling wheat. It is a very early sort, heading almost at the same time as the blue stem, which puts it out of range of the rust. Under favorable conditions it outyields the blue stem, but does not seem to stand dry weather so well. Our stock of this variety comes from Maryland, and will be found pure. Bushel, \$1.75.

Early Red May—A smooth headed variety of long popularity in the South. The variety is early and prolific; the berry small, firm, red and of excellent quality. It is very hardy, being very resistant to disease and the sudden changes peculiar to the South. It ripens almost at the

same time as the blue stem and is consequently a rust proof sort. Bushel, \$1.75.

Fultz—An excellent smooth headed sort, producing a good size grain; very prolific and exceedingly hardy. It is a standard sort over a great section of the North and is largely grown in wheat sections of the South. Bushel, \$1.75.

Fulcaster Bearded—This is the standard bearded wheat grown in the South. It is a heavier yielder than the smooth headed sorts, and grain much larger. Bushel, \$1.75.

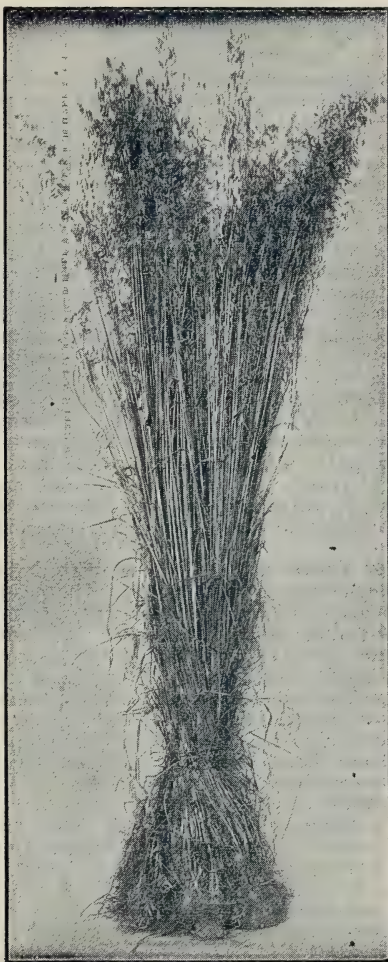
WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Seed Oats, Spring Planting Barley (Beardless) and Winter Rye.

Burt Oats—The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim, and, under favorable weather conditions, is of a very light straw color. A good per cent. of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before rust-proof. A great many common Western white oats are sold for Burt. This occasions no small loss to the Southern farmer, as Western



EXTRA EARLY BURT OATS.

oats are always late and affected with the rust to the extent that they rarely head. Good land, of course, will produce Burt Oats better than poor, but on account of this oat's habit to grow tall it may be planted on poor land with fairly satisfactory results. Thorough preparation should be made in sowing this oat. No less than two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and where they are to be made into hay three bushels will be found profitable. We are selling great quantities of these oats now for fall planting, and when properly put in go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. The standard weight of oats is 32 pounds to a bushel. Price, 80c per bu.

Write for prices in larger quantities.

Appler Oats—This is a Southern grown type of heavy red rust-proof oats, mostly bearded. It is the most resistant variety to rust that is grown in the South. When grown on good land the grain is very large, red in color, often containing more or less black grains, and will frequently weigh as much as thirty-six to thirty-eight pounds to the measured bushel. It is a tremendous yielder of grain when planted in the fall of the year, and is very often grazed. Fall is undoubtedly the best time to plant this variety. Still they produce a splendid crop sown in the spring, but the grain will not be quite so heavy. They should be sown on good land at the rate of two to two and a half bushels to the acre. Bushel, 90c.

Winter Turf Oats—This oat is unsuited for spring planting. They are best planted in the fall and will furnish excellent winter and spring pasture. Write us early this fall for prices and samples.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats—Standard weight 32 lbs. to the bushel. There is no better oat than the Red Rust-proof, provided the seed are grown in the state of Texas. It is probably not untrue to say that more than 75 per cent. of the oats sold as Texas Rust proof never grew in that state at all. Farmers should become posted and be more careful in purchasing their seed oats. The Texas-grown oat is a heavy berry, nearly every one having a distinctive beard. The color varies, owing to the seasons; also the weight of a measured bushel. This type of oat should be planted on strong soil. The soil should be broken deeply. They are largely planted in the fall and early spring. At least two bushels should be sown to the acre. We can supply this variety if wanted in car-load lots. Bu., 75c. Ask us for prices, stating quantity wanted.

Beardless Barley—This is comparatively a new thing in the South but growing into great favor. It is very

much like the ordinary Barley in grain and growth but has the peculiarity of having no beard, an advantage alone that is easily seen by the planter. Another thing, it is extremely early and quick in its growth, thus affording a quick grain hay not equalled by the slower growing grains. Beardless Barley is more frequently sown in the South in very early spring and will mature as quick as Winter Barley sown in the fall. We urge everybody to try it. Price of seed, \$1.75 bu.

Winter Barley (Bearded)—Planted nearly entirely in the fall months. Is a fast grower, makes fine pasture for stock. Bushel, \$1.25. Write for prices early in the fall.

Winter Rye—This crop should be planted early in the fall. Makes fine pasture for all classes of stock and poultry. We are large dealers of the best grade of winter seed Rye. Bushel, \$1.50. Write for prices early in all.



Forage Crops for the South.

It is very important that a farmer plant forage crops, and it is best not to confine yourself to one or two varieties, often succeed where others may not; also, stock improve on a change of feed.

Jerusalem Corn—This is claimed by practical growers to be an improvement on the Kaffir corn. It is a non-saccharine sorghum, and one of the best and surest of the grain crops for dry countries and seasons. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and 3 to 5 on side shoots; grain pure white, nearly flat. Both as a forage and grain crop it is a success. Three to four lbs. will plant an acre in drills; 40 to 50 lbs., broadcast. The heads of this plant are similar in size and shape to those in the milo-maize cut given on this page. Price—1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs. for 60c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c.

Kaffir Corn—Also called "chicken corn." This is another non-saccharine sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used for chicken feed. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 10 lbs. of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to an acre in drills. There are two varieties, white and red. Often sown broadcast, like sorghum, two bushels to acre.

White Kaffir—The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. Price—lb., 20c; by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Red Kaffir—Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, and yield heavier than the white. Lb., 20c; by mail, postpaid; by express or freight, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Yellow Milo-Maize—This is a splendid non-saccharine sorghum feed crop. Two crops can be made in one year. It will stand dry weather, grows 4 to 6 feet high and suckers out at once when cut, and makes a fine second crop of hay and head. Shallow

planting, shallow and quick cultivation is best for this crop. Plant same amount of seed to acre as Kaffir. Price—Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid; by express or freight, not paid, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Teosinte (*Reana Luxurians*)—Sometimes called a continuous cutting forage crop. This is a tall annual closely resembling the common corn in appearance and habit. It also, like Kaffir corn and milo-maize, is a non-saccharine sorghum, but is widely different in habit of growth. It is enormously branching in its growth; a single stalk has been known to bear as many as 60 suckers. The soil best suited for Teosinte is any soil that will produce a good corn crop. It can be cut repeatedly and cured for hay, and when cut will grow out remarkably fast. All classes of stock are very fond of it. Fifty tons of fodder have been made from an acre of Teosinte. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, 2 to 3 seed to a hill; 4 to 5 lbs. of seed will plant an acre. Price—Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, by mail, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 1 lb., 65c.



TEOSINTE.



YELLOW MILO-MAIZE.

NOTE—Prices made in this catalogue on Grain, Forage, Grasses and Clovers are subject to change, without notice.

If interested in Fine Seed Corn refer to pages 16 to 18. We can interest you.



Millet Seed.

There are several different types of millet; in fact, the sorghums in some localities are known as millets. But we only list on this page such plants as properly belong in the millet class. But there is a wide difference in the character of growth of the millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet—This plant is known under several different names. Such as Pencil-laria, Manz's Wonderful Forage Plant, etc. There are two or three different types of this plant, but the character of growth of each is practically the same and no distinction is shown in describing the usefulness of this plant. The seed of this plant are small, about twice the size of German Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like sorghum or teosinte. It is spreading in character, and, after being cut, will stool out enormously, often producing two dozen or more shoots from the same plant. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It will produce an abundance of fodder which, however, will powder up badly, and it is generally more economical to cut and feed green. It grows very rapidly after getting a start and if seasonable will bear repeated cuttings. The green forage is very nutritious and relished by all classes of live stock. It is particularly valuable for cutting and feeding green to cows and horses from July until frost. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like sorghum or corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. When this plant matures or heads out it resembles the cat tail of the swamps. It is often allowed to mature to be cut and shocked for hay, but we believe that its greatest uses is as a green forage plant to be cut and fed green while young. Price of seed—Lb., 15c, by mail, postpaid, 25c. Write for price in large quantities.



CAT TAIL MILLET.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet—This is a rapid growing annual millet known in some sections as billion dollar grass. It is a forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow corn or cotton. It is frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. It will yield a much heavier crop of hay than German millet, although it is a little later and the hay is somewhat coarser. It is relished by all classes of live stock, and there are no injurious effects from feeding it. The seed may be sown in Alabama from April until August. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. But where sown in drills and cultivated, one-fourth of a bushel is sufficient. Price of seed—Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

Tennessee German Millet—This is the true large headed, tall, German or Golden Millet. The seed we offer is grown in drills and cultivated. On good soil the plants will grow often $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when the head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. It is very quick in maturity and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured, and, if cut in the morning, is generally ready to stack late in the evening of the same day. If millet is allowed to get too ripe it will sometimes not agree with stock, so to get the best results out of it as a feed proposition, it should be fed in connection with other forage

plants or grain. It is very necessary to sow millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. We offer pure southern grown cultivated millet as follows: Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. Write for price in quantity.



Sorghums.

There are two families of the Sorghum, one known as the saccharine, which are the sugar or syrup bearing sorghums, and another type known as non-saccharine. These latter contain more or less sugar themselves and are widely used as hay and forage plants, but are not used for the production of syrup or sugar.



SORGHUM.

Early Amber—This variety is not desirable for syrup because it makes a small slim stalk and less juice than any other sort. But it is extremely early in maturity, produces a small stalk, and is the variety mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. It is planted in the South from April until the first of August, and under favorable conditions will produce from one to three cuttings from the same sowing. The seed, most of them at least, have a black husk. Price of seed—Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in quantity.

Orange Sorghum—This variety is used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. It is a medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerable more juice than the early amber. It makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25% more tonnage to the acre than amber. But the hay, unless sown very thickly, will be somewhat coarser, although sweeter. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in quantity.

Red Top Sorghum—This is a distinct type of sorghum which is known under various names, such as sumach, negro head, etc. It is later than orange, produces a much larger stalk, does not grow quite so tall, but the plant contains more juice and will afford more molasses to the acre than orange, although the syrup is darker. It is largely planted for both syrup and forage. On account of its yield as molasses and on account of the heavy tonnage it makes to the acre, and the fact that it does not blow down or fall down as easily as other sorts—when properly cured the hay is excellent. It is largely planted for cutting green and feeding to hogs. The seed are small, almost perfectly round, and of a red color. Price of seed—Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in quantity.

Honey Drip—This is a very popular native or southern variety for the production of syrup. It is a medium late variety, producing a stalk of good size, is very juicy and sweet. The yield of molasses from a given number of gallons of juice is very large, the syrup is very thick, of light color, and excellent flavor. The stalk grows to be of large size and moderately tall. The seed produced are of a large golden yellow. The variety

ripens up evenly and is notably free from mixtures of other sorts. Where a crop of syrup is wanted, we can recommend this variety very highly. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c.

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane—This variety of sorghum is called Seeded Ribbon Cane because it produces an unusually large stalk, nearly as large as the large sugar cane or ribbon cane, and the stalk grows much taller. It is prolific in juice and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other sort. It is the heaviest yielder of juice or molasses of any other sort, and an acre will frequently turn out from four to six hundred gallons of molasses. The product is thick and bright and of the same flavor as the large sugar cane. This plant has a sprangle top, bearing seed in a loose branching head, the seed themselves being somewhat smaller than sorghum, lighter and usually covered with a bright red husk. Care should be exercised not to let the plant stand too long before grinding, otherwise the stalk will become pithy and the yield greatly diminished. But if the plants are cut just as the seed become mature, it will far outyield any other sort. For the production of molasses we consider it by far the most valuable sort on our list. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane—This is a popular type of sorghum in the South for the production of syrup. The stalk is larger than ordinary sorghum, is somewhat dwarf in growth, producing a stalk about eight feet high. The stalk makes a vigorous root system, stands up well and is not easily blown down. The plant is very rich in juice and sugar, and the output of syrup very large. The syrup is of bright color and of splendid flavor. The seed are born in a rather compact head; in color they resemble the orange very much, only slightly more yellow and flatter. This variety stands the dry hot weather excellently and is a very safe cropper under adverse conditions. It is principally sown for the production of syrup but owing to its quality and character of growth it is also largely used for sowing, to be cut green for forage. We can recommend it very highly to anyone interested in sorghums. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 25c; qt., 40c. Write for price in quantity.

Sugar Loaf—This is a popular type of cane seed largely grown in the State of Tennessee for the production of syrup. The seed and plant resemble somewhat orange, only it is a little later and produces a larger stalk. It contains considerable more juice and saccharine matter than the orange, and will turn out considerable more syrup to a given quantity of juice. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Miscellaneous Plants.

BUCKWHEAT.

This plant is not as extensively grown in the South as it should be, for it has been demonstrated that it can be successfully grown in nearly every Southern state where grain crops are grown, and can be made a profitable crop for the flour, while its principal use has only been to furnish a pasture for bees, for which it is excellent. We handle the two varieties named below, which are considered the best. Sow one bushel broadcast in May to July per acre. Weight 52 lbs. per bushel.

Japanese—Is earlier than the Silver Hull, more productive and does not require as much per acre. Price—1 lb., 10c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.25. If by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20c.

Silver Hull—The grain of this variety is a beautiful light gray color, and is being preferred for flour. It blooms much longer than other varieties and is being highly prized by bee raisers. Price—1 lb., 10c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50. If by mail, 1 lb., 20c.



SPELTZ, OR EMMER.

A Valuable New Grain from Russia.

Speltz is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate and has proven successful in every part of the South it has been planted. It makes excellent pasture and good hay if cut at the proper season. Will grow well and produce an immense crop on poor soil, and dry weather appears to have no effect on it. It will yield from 40 to 75 bushels of grain to an acre, and several tons of straw for hay. It grows tall like rye, will mature as early as barley and produce twice as much grain as oats. Prepare your land like you would for oats or wheat and sow early in the spring or in the fall, 75 lbs. to an acre. The grain is rich in food matter, and of a superior quality for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry. Price—1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid, 5 lbs. for 30c; 10 lbs. for 50c; 25 lbs. for \$1.00; 50 lbs. for \$1.75; 100 lbs. for \$3.00.

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen—This is the best variety for the South. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by Southern farmers in the growth of broom corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow broom corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 feet apart by 18 inches. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed are in a soft, milky condition. Grow about 8 to 10 feet high. Plant 10 to 15 lbs. to an acre. Price—1 lb., 10c; 100 lbs., for \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

UPLAND RICE.

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity you will be astonished at the results. The upland sort is very much like the lowland rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like peas and beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored same as oats or wheat. It possesses very high feed value, and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls, etc. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, qt., 20c. By express or freight, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Growing to double the size of the common sunflower and the yield of seed is twice as great. It is highly recommended for poultry—the best egg producing food known. Price per lb., 10c.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.

This is another valuable leguminous forage plant, grown largely in the State of Florida, also other States now, each year its value is better known, not only for fertilizing purposes, but for producing hay as well as green forage. This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelous rank growth where no other vegetation seems to thrive. This is due, of course, to the plant's ability to utilize the free nitrogen of the atmosphere through the work of bacteria on its roots. This plant has renovated and is bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of land in Florida that heretofore were a mere waste. The seeds of Beggar Weed should be planted in very early spring. It may be sown broadcast like millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow to the height of two or three feet, and if put on good soil will grow even much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. Beggar Weed can be used to great advantage in sowing in corn at last plowing. When the corn is harvested the Beggar Weed will afford splendid pasturage for hogs, cows, horses, and other live stock, by which it is much relished and very fattening. It produces excellent hay, but where this is the purpose it is of course necessary to sow in a situation where the hay can be cut. Write for price of seed in quantity. Price of seed—Lb., 30c; 10 lbs. for \$2.80. By mail, postpaid, clean seed, lb., 40c.



Vetches, The Great Hay, Forage and Soil Renovating Plant. . . .

Hairy Vetches (*Vicia Villosa*)—There is no standard weight for a bushel, although a measured bushel will weigh about 60 pounds. Several species of vetches are grown with more or less success in the South, but only one may be planted in the fall of the year with positive assurance of success. Hairy or Sand Vetch is the true winter vetch, and takes the place in winter that cow peas do in summer. It is known in some sections as winter cow peas, and is used for every purpose that cow peas are. The seed of Hairy Vetch have a hard shell like okra, but are darker in color, round and not so large. When the plant makes its appearance above ground it resembles somewhat an English pea, only the foliage is finer and will make considerable more vine. The question of suitable soil for vetch is less important than with most any other crop. It seems to grow successfully anywhere the cow pea thrives, on thin, sandy lands unproductive to cow peas and on lime land where cow peas do not seem to produce a good crop of seed. The preparation necessary for Hairy Vetches will depend on what is desired in the resulting crop. If sown by itself for the production of hay or fertilizing the soil should be prepared as though you were going to sow wheat or oats. If sown with other grasses or winter grain the preparation necessary for such grasses or grains will answer for the vetches. Generally speaking, thorough preparations will have great influence on the crop. If vetch is sown by itself no less than thirty to forty pounds should be used in seeding an acre, but where sown with winter grain, grasses or clover, half this amount will answer. The proper time to sow is from August to November, care being taken to avoid hot, dry weather. The seed are usually broadcasted and harrowed in, but where sown with grain deeper covering may be given without serious danger. No cultivation is given. Vetch will afford bountiful winter grazing for all classes of live stock, either by itself or in connection with winter grains or clovers. It may be made into hay by cutting in the spring when the plants are in bloom, or just before the seed pods are grown. Care should be exercised in handling the hay to prevent loss of leaves. The feed value of vetch hay is very high, being equal, pound for pound, with wheat bran; so from this it is easy for the Southern farmer to realize its feed value. Vetch and wheat are a fine combination for the production of hay. It is largely sown also with winter turf oats, rye, barley, crimson and bur clover. It should be understood that vetches are leguminous plants and enrich the soil where grown in the same manner as do cow peas. So it ought to be easy for farmers to realize the great economical importance in their growth. Price of seed, pound, 12c. By mail, postpaid, pound, 22c. Write for special prices in quantity.



VETCH.

Bulletin No. 8—Write us for this bulletin, it tells all about vetches.

Spring Vetches (known also as Winter Vetch and Oregon Winter Vetch)—This type of Vetch is much like Hairy Vetches in character of growth, and is used for the same purposes. It is not so hardy or resistant to cold weather, but in certain sections of the South where the winters are very mild it is used in preference to the Hairy Vetch. The seed of Spring Vetches are much larger than the Hairy Vetch, not so round, being more flat and a lighter shade of color. They are planted both in the fall and early spring, either by themselves or in connection with winter grain, grasses or clovers; this type of vetch is largely sown with oats in January and February, especially where a fine crop of hay is wanted. Pound, 6c. By mail, postpaid, pound, 16c.

SPECIAL INFORMATION ABOUT VETCH.

One peculiarity of all types of vetches is that very frequently the first year they are tried on a certain piece of land, either a poor stand or feeble growth will be made and thus discourage a farmer from trying it again. Now if this same piece of land be sown to vetch the second year, much better results will be obtained and much finer growth will be manifested the third year on the same ground, and so on. Such failures are generally attributed to the seed, which, in nine cases out of ten, is not so.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Soy, or Soja Bean.

So much has been said in agricultural journals and bulletins regarding this wonderful soil renovating plant, its value as a hay and forage plant, that its uses are becoming widely known throughout



MAMMOTH SOUTHERN YELLOW.

the United States. A great amount of experimental work has been done in breeding new varieties until there is now a considerable list of desirable sorts suitable for most all sections of the United States. The character of growth of the different sorts is very much alike but they vary widely in time of maturity, and the seed, differing in size, range in color from yellow, pale yellow, brownish white, green and black, and differ in shape from oblong, round, to flat. It is principally used in the South for fertilizing purposes, although considerable of it is made into hay and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious as likewise the bean when fully matured. Experience has proven that Soja Beans may be planted in like manner and at any time one would plant cow peas. Soja Beans, however, are mostly planted in drills and given some cultivation. They are rarely ever sown broadcast. The vines are bushy and vigorous, entirely self-supporting. The beans have been dried and used as a substitute for coffee, where they also get the name of "Coffee Bean."

The plant possesses many advantages over the cow peas in that the hay is more easily harvested, more nutritious, more easily cured and will yield a heavier crop of seed. They will not thrive on as poor soil as cow peas and are not as valuable a fertilizer, nor is the seed of Soja Bean in the same class as the cow peas as a food for man. It should be understood, though, that Soja Beans are leguminous plants and enrich the soil through the work of bacteria on its root system.

Varieties—It is impossible to say at this writing just what varieties we will have to offer in 1911, but customers can get this information by writing in season.

Mammoth Southern Yellow—Our experiments have shown this variety more desirable for the South than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drouth and disease, and decidedly the heaviest yielder of grain. It is one of the latest in maturity. Pt., 10c; qt. 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. It is best to write for price when ready to buy.

Florida Velvet Bean.

This is a wonderfully vigorous growing leguminous forage plant, possessing great value as a fertilizer plant. Is used extensively as a green forage crop. In fact, it can be used for every purpose that the cow pea can. It is an enormous runner, vines sometimes go 40 and 50 feet. While it is of a rapid growth, forming a dense mass of foliage, yet it is late in maturing, and should not be planted very early in the spring because the seed won't grow until the soil is warm. This is possibly the greatest soil enricher known. It produces an excellent quality of hay but on account of its dense and enormous growth it is very difficult to harvest or cure, and it is practically impossible to undertake to turn a crop under. When wanted as a fertilizer, the best plan is to leave the crop to rot on the ground and then, if desirable, turn under in winter or early spring. The greatest use of this plant in Florida is grazing and fattening cattle, the stock being turned into the fields in the fall of the year and thrive on the mass of leaves, vines and pods until entirely destroyed by heavy freezes.

The beans are generally planted in rows about five feet apart, dropping the beans about a foot apart in the rows, requiring only about a peck of seed to the acre. They are sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel seed to the acre. For planting around arbors, porches, to cover fences or old dead trees, it is without equal as a beautiful climber. The leaves are broad, long, pointed rounded in outline and the plant produces great banana like clusters of purplish flowers, followed by huge bunches of pods covered with black downy-like hairs. The seed are about the size of a wren's egg, almost round, slightly flattened, color gray, splotted and striped with light to dark brown. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75. By mail, postpaid, Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; Write for price in quantity.



Cow Peas.

We are large dealers in cow peas, and will buy or sell any quantity. If you have peas to sell, it might pay you to correspond with us. If you want to buy, let us know variety, with quantity you want and we will quote you. We often have many sorts not listed. Write for complete list.

California Black Eye—An extremely early sort, maturing peas in six or eight weeks. The pea is large, kidney-shaped, has a distinct black eye. It may be called bunch variety, as it does not put out any long runners except when planted in corn. When planted in the open it does not make any runners to amount to anything. It is very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two crops can always be made, and if seasons are favorable, three crops can be taken off the same land in one season, provided the first crop be planted in early April. In quality it surpasses them all. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for prices in quantity.

Unknown, or Wonderful—A very vigorous, rank growing variety, especially valuable for hay. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Clay Pea—The old standard variety, resembling the Unknown, or Wonderful Pea, except the pea is somewhat smaller and more round. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Red Ripper—A very productive, vigorous growing sort, and is much earlier than either the Clay or the Unknown. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Black—A very fine variety for fertilizing purposes. The pea is much larger than either the Clay or Unknown, and is pure black. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in quantity.

Whippoorwill—The old standard popular sort, bunch in character and very early. It is largely used not only in producing a pea crop, but hay as well. Its chief value lies in the fact that being so early two crops can be grown, or they can be planted late in the season and still mature. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Mixed Peas—For sowing for hay, pasturage or fertilizing, these are just as good as any. They are more easily obtained and always cheaper. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Black Eye—Late running sort, fine for eating purposes. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in quantity.

Small White Lady Pea—Late running, prolific sort, very choice as table pea. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Crowder—The most popular sort for table use. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Grey Eye—A vigorous running, medium late sort, of fine eating quality, and the most prolific of any. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; By mail, postpaid, Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. Write for price in quantity.

New Era—An early, small blue speckled sort, bunch in character; popular in the North on account of quick maturity. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Purple Hull—A large, white pea, having a purplish eye, and the hull, when nearly matured, is of purple color. The variety is a runner; very prolific. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Canada Field Peas.

This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. It takes the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes, and with about as uniform good results. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the cow pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of the year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry, hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre and will afford fine grazing within ninety days after sowing, or, if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

Canada Field Peas are beginning to be largely sown in the South in the fall of the year in connection with such winter grains as wheat, oats, rye and barley. When sown with grain about one-half bushel of peas are used to the acre, together with about fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the ordinary amount of grain sown to the acre where nothing is mixed with the grain. This mixture can be either grazed or grazed lightly and allow the crop to mature in the early spring and both cut and cured for hay.

It should be understood that Canada Peas are a leguminous forage plant and enrich the ground in the same manner as the cow pea. So they are frequently sown and turned under for a green maturing crop. Southern farmers ought to get better acquainted with this valuable forage plant and make some experiments on their own behalf. Price of seed: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00. By mail, postpaid, Pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Dwarf Essex Rape.

(*Brassica Napus.*)

The seed of rape in appearance is just like an ordinary turnip seed, and it might be said that they may be planted in the same manner as turnips and in any month in the year in which turnips may be sown. But since rape is a hardy plant, in fact a cold weather plant, experiments have shown that it will only be profitable to sow this plant in Alabama in the fall of the year or early spring. Rape is a



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all of the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put in to about the same depth as turnips, or one inch, and where practical the ground should be rolled. The seed germinate quickly, and when just above the ground they look identical with ruta бага turnips, but will grow off more rapidly, soon become erect, and throw out numerous branches from the main stalk. It is available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up very rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. When stock are first turned in on rape they will not take to it quickly, but they will soon acquire a liking for it and will eat it ravenously. Care must be taken at first not to allow stock to remain on rape too long, as when they eat to excess it is very liable to produce bloating. It is best, to start with, to turn the

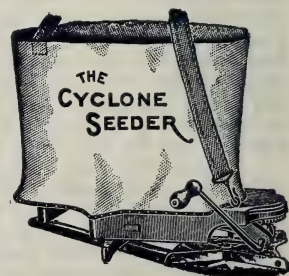
cattle on it only about an hour or two, and that in the middle of the day, when the stock are not very hungry, and when the dew is off the plants, because when the plants are wet the danger from bloating is largely increased. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from five to eight pounds of seed, when broadcasted, will yield a sufficient stand, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of live stock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of. Price, pound, 10c. By mail, postpaid, pound, 20c. Write for price in quantity.

Seed Sowers.

Pierce-Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower, for Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.—The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, grass seed, millet, cow peas, sorghum, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00 each.

Perfect Broadcast Seed Sower—Malleable iron frame to which steel base is firmly attached, makes a strong seeder, impossible to warp or get out of order from ordinary usage. Will sow wheat, cow peas and sorghum 50 feet at a round; buckwheat 45 feet; flax, clover, timothy and millet, 30 to 60 feet; grass seed 15 to 30 feet, and in fact all seed sown broadcast; also fertilizer ashes. Price, each, \$1.50.

Cyclone Seeder—This is one of the simplest and best cheap seeders on the market. It is very useful on any farm, and where any seed are to be sown will pay for itself in one day. Will sow wheat, rye, barley, sorghum, buckwheat, alfalfa, clover, millet, turnips, rape and in fact practically all seed. Easily adjusted to the different seed. Full directions accompany each machine. Price, \$1.50 each.





Peanuts.



PEANUTS.

sections. The peanuts are long, irregular or crooked in shape, and contain from three to five nuts of deep red skin and of splendid flavor. The variety is running and somewhat late, and should be planted on good soil in order to fill out well. For home consumption it is the very best. Price: Qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, Qt., 25c.

North Carolina Peanuts.—In appearance this variety looks like the ordinary Virginia Peanut of Commerce only it is much smaller, being only a little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and white. The variety fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. The vines are spreading in character, the heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, Qt., 25c.

Jumbo—This is a very large type of the Virginia Peanut, producing on good soil enormous hulls, and when filled out contain two and sometimes three large nuts. This is a fine sort for home consumption, but ought to be planted on good soil for the best results. Price: Qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, Qt., 25c.

Virginia—This is the standard sort of Commerce, a vigorous grower, splendid yielder, and more largely planted than any other sort. The hull is of good size, as well as the nuts, and the quality is of the very best. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, Qt., 20c.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS.

The Chufas is a species of ground-nut growing near the surface and easily reached, as shown in illustration. The plant resembles some green forage grass and produces a delicious small nut, resembling the almond in taste, and very rich in food-producing matter. They are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. In some sections are largely used for hog pasture, and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as the hogs can do the harvesting, and are very fattening. Plant from the middle of March to the first of June in rows three feet apart, dropping three to four chufas about one foot apart. Cover to the depth of two inches. One peck will plant an acre. Price of seed—Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 35c.

Peanuts are getting to be one of the most important crops in the South. The increase in acreage is especially noted in sections where the boll weevil prevails. It is not generally understood that the peanut is a leguminous plant and build up the soil in like manner as cow peas, and its worth as a forage and hay plant is not fully appreciated. The demand for peanuts is growing rapidly, not only for a food for man and beast, but a number of products are now being manufactured from them, such as peanut oil, peanut butter, etc. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possesses a higher feed value. The vines or tops of all sorts of peanuts makes a most delicious hay, relished by all classes of live stock as well as hogs. The hay is much improved where more or less of the nuts are harvested with it.

Spanish Peanuts—There are several types of Spanish Peanuts. One is a large improved sort, another has red nuts, but the one most in use is the common Spanish Peanut, the shell being small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are of a pale red or white color. The latter is generally the only variety of Spanish we can furnish. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation, the nuts are born close to the plant, and when the plant is pulled up most of the nuts adhere to the roots. It is the best flavored nut in use. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Large Red Peanuts—A popular sort in Tennessee and other Southern



CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMOND

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Cotton Seed.

This cut is from a photograph of a single stalk exhibited at the Alabama State Fair in Birmingham, October 6th to 15th, 1910. It was easily the prize stalk shown at the Fair.



GODDEN'S EARLY BIG BOLL PROLIFIC.

A Fine New Variety of Cotton.

Offered in Limited Quantity for the First Time.

Description—

We have been breeding and experimenting with the cotton plant for the past six years for the purpose of finding a variety that would combine in one isolated sort the many good qualities that are shown in our most popular sorts and at the same time be free from certain defects that are common to most varieties.

We now feel safe in offering a variety that we will call Godden's Early Big Boll Prolific and which we confidently believe will prove to be a great acquisition to an already long list of sorts.

As a matter of course, this variety is a cross or hybrid of a number of big boll sorts but we have selected a type of cross, isolated it, grown it for three years with proper selections each season, until now we have two hundred bushels of the seed to offer the public, and we assure you it is worthy of trial. The stalk itself is large, medium in height and produces a vigorous root system. The main stalk is thickly studded with heavy limbs or branches, some of which often grow as high as the main stalk. Most all the branches have an upward growth. The bolls are thoroughly distributed on all branches of the plant and it is a rare thing to find any barren limbs. The bolls are large, mostly five locks, slightly pointed and open out well, and generally 50 to 60 will turn out a pound of seed cotton. The outturn of lint will run from thirty-six to forty per cent. The quality of the lint is well above the average for short staple sorts. The seed are medium to large, mostly white, some slightly brown or greenish brown. An occasionally naked seed may be found. The plant is well covered with foliage, but not so dense as is some sorts, and holds on to its foliage longer than most varieties. In point of earliness, there is no large boll sort quicker to mature; in fact, it is very little behind Toole's and Peterkin. We recommend it where any cotton will grow and for a sure enough heavy yield beats any variety that we have yet tried. Lb., 10c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c. By freight or express, pk., 75; bu., \$2.50.



Cook's Improved—The bolls are large, requiring 50 to 60 to turn out a pound of cotton. In shape they are round, blunt and usually contain five locks. The boll opens out very widely and the lint is inclined to fall out. In maturity the variety is early to medium. This variety is very easily picked and the percentage of lint runs very high, averaging from 38 to 40%. It is prolific in character and in some sections it is the general favorite for all classes of soil. Price: Quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart, 20c.

Mortgage Lifter—This is a large boll type, medium to late. Fifty to sixty bolls usually turn out a pound of seed cotton. The bolls are oval to round and pointed. The seeds are large, mostly white with some brownish and green seed. The percentage of lint usually averages 34 to 36%. Price of seed—quart, 10c; peck, 50; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart, 20c.

Truitt's Big Boll—This is a standard large boll type of cotton, originated by Mr. Geo. W. Truitt, of Georgia.

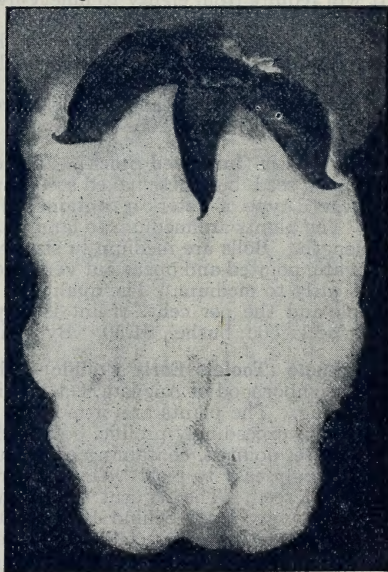
It is probably more widely grown throughout the South, than any other large boll type. The bolls are unusually large, containing five locks and from 45 to 55 bolls will generally turn out a pound of seed cotton. The plants are well shaped, symmetrical, branching in character and bolls are inclined to be borne in clusters. In shape, the bolls are ovate, pointed and open up very wide and the seed cotton is inclined, sometimes, to fall out. The variety is medium late in maturity. It is especially recommended for up-lands, where commercial fertilizers are used. Quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bu., \$1.50

Cleveland (Cleveland's Big Boll)—The plant is tall, producing numerous limbs, medium to short lengths, which have an upward or erect tendency. The bolls are very large, requiring 55 to 65 to turn out a pound of seed cotton. Most of the bolls will contain five locks. Bolls open very wide and the variety is very easily picked and the lint is inclined to fall out. The seed are of medium size, fuzzy, white, some being brown and some with a greenish tint. The bolls are round and pointed. In point of maturity the variety is early to medium. In fact, it is one of the earliest of the large boll type. The quality of the staple in this variety is unusually good for a short staple sort. Price: Quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart, 20c.

Triumph (known also as Mebanes Triumph)—This variety is probably the largest of all the big boll types, but is not quite as uniform as some other sorts, because some stalks will contain a large percentage of big bolls and will sometimes contain a small percentage of smaller size bolls, and again some stalks contain a large percentage of small size bolls; but, taking the variety as a whole, it is undoubtedly the largest boll type of any well known variety. Very frequently forty bolls will turn out a pound of cotton. This variety is in greater demand in boll weevil sections than in any other sort, because it is unquestionably earlier than any other large boll sort and the percentage of lint is very high, running from 38 to 40%. The seed are numerous, medium size, fuzzy, brownish white and some few green seed. The bolls of this variety open out widely, but the lint is firmly set in the boll, making it, to a great extent, a storm proof sort. The stalk is very vigorous in growth, that is, producing a large stalk, but of medium height, short jointed, much foliage, branching in character and very prolific in nature. Price: Quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart, 20c.

Russell (Russell's Big Boll Prolific.) This famous big boll variety was first originated about 1897 by Mr. J. L. Russell, of Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

Since then it has become widely known and is probably, today, the most largely cultivated of any variety in Alabama. It is, in fact, the original big green seeded variety from which a number of other varieties have sprung. It is, today, considered the standard large boll variety. The plants in size may be considered medium and usually have four base limbs, spreading and of medium length. The upper limbs on the plant are shorter. The foliage is very large and the bolls are unusually large, averaging from 45 to 55 to a pound of seed cotton. In shape, the bolls are long, ovate, tapering to a point. The seed are very large, mostly green or greenish brown, but contains a considerable percentage of white seed which gives the variety the appearance of being mixed. Price, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.



TRIUMPH.

Johnson's Improved Prolific Cluster.—This variety originated in Georgia and the seed we offer comes direct from Mr. Johnson, the originator. The bolls are very large, mostly containing five locks and requiring about fifty to make a pound of seed cotton. The bolls open out widely but the cotton is firmly set in the boll and does not fall out easily. The plant is notably resistant to rust, wilt and other diseases affecting some varieties. The plant is a very vigorous grower, producing numerous branches, and the bolls, to a certain extent, are inclined to grow in clusters. The seed are small and white with a greenish cast. The per cent. of lint is very high, running 38% and sometimes more.

In point of maturity the variety is medium. In yield it ranks among the best of the big boll types. Price of seed—quart, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, quart 20c.

WE SELL EVERYTHING



THAT IS PLANTED

Cotton Seed.

Extra Early Varieties, Small Boll.

Kings (King's Improved). The plant of King's is rather small, bearing short base limbs with numerous medium length upper limbs. In character of growth it is rather a distinct type. On part of the blooms there is a red spot usually inside the flower near the base. The main qualities of this variety is its extreme earliness, being earlier than any other known sort. The staple is of fair quality but rather short. The per cent. of lint is high, running from 38% to 40%. The seed are small, fuzzy, mostly greenish white and brownish green. The bolls are round and blunted. The chief use of this variety is where extreme earliness is desired or where it is necessary to plant cotton late, owing to the condition of weather and soil. It is highly recommended for bottom or late lands. Price of seed—quart, 10c; peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart 20c.

Simpkins (Simpkins Prolific). Within the last two years this variety has become very popular in Mississippi and boll weevil sections and for a good many reasons. The main feature of this variety is its extreme earliness and prolificness. It will generally run forty per cent. in lint. It has stood first in comparative trials on more than one occasion at different State experiment stations. The quality of the staple is the very best, boll of good size, stalk medium in size and all of its branches are literally covered with bolls and it is a rare thing to see any of its branches that are barren. The stock we are offering was grown in the northwestern part of South Carolina and by a farmer who does not grow any other sort, so that we can claim that our seed are as pure as can be obtained elsewhere. Price of seed—quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart 20c.

Excelsior (Excelsior Prolific). This famous early prolific variety was originated in Marlboro County, South Carolina, and the stock we are offering this year is from the originator.

The plant is very much like peterkin, seed are small, fuzzy, densely covered with a brownish fuzz. The percentage of lint runs from 38% to 40%. The bolls are medium to small, oval, short and pointed. It will require from eighty to ninety-five bolls to turn out a pound of seed cotton.

The main features of the variety is its earliness and extreme prolificness. The plants are well branched without any barren limbs on the stalk. The variety is a fine opener, easily picked and averages very uniform throughout an entire field. We can recommend the variety very highly for late planting or on late soil or bottom land. It is in very large use in North Carolina and South Carolina, where it is considered the standard early prolific sort. Price—quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart 20c.

Peterkin (Improved Stock). The old type of Peterkin contained a very large percentage of black or naked seed, but these naked seed have been considered undesirable by investigators, and the present improved type of Peterkin contains only a very small percentage of black or naked seed.

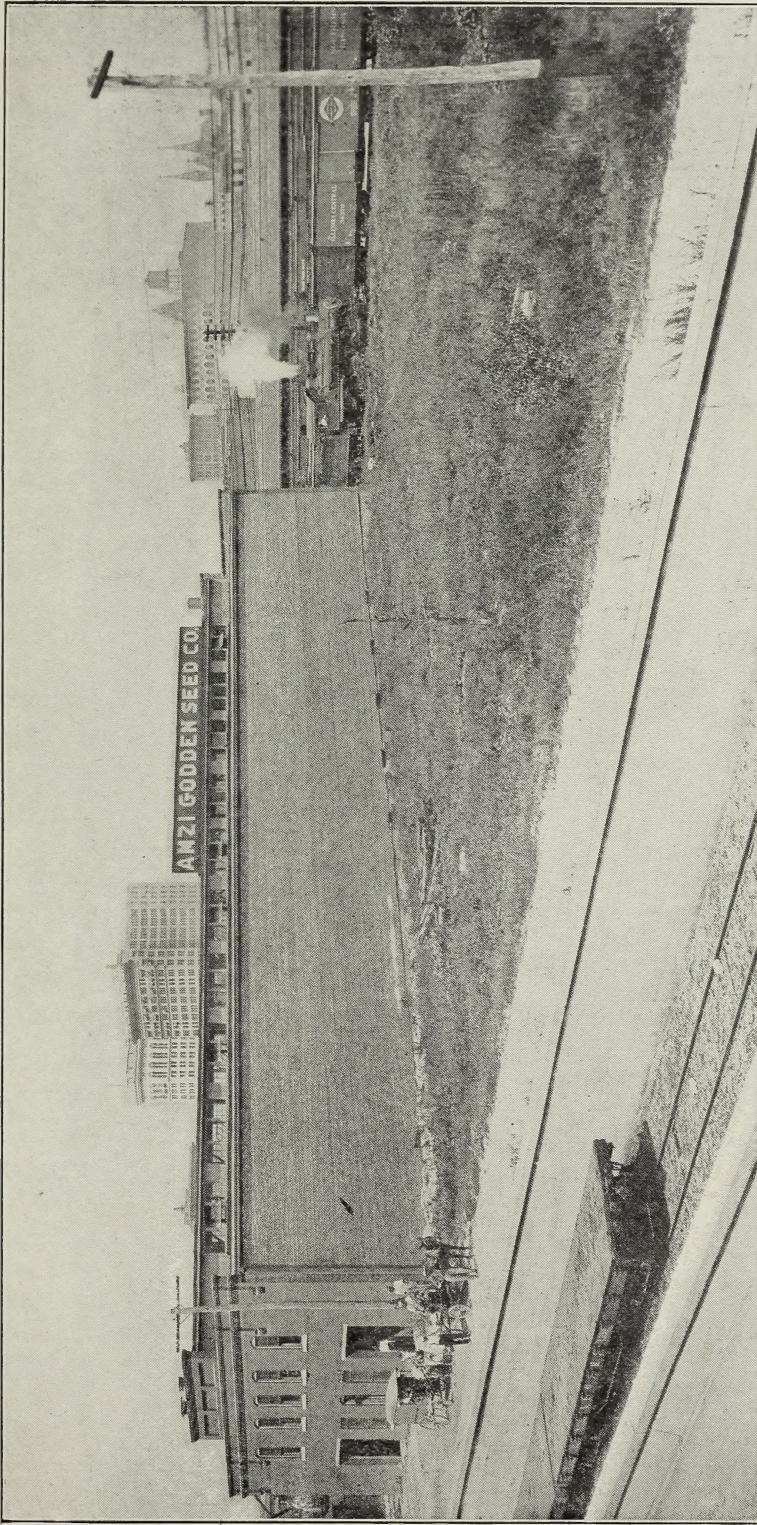
The plants are medium to large size and are abundantly supplied with side limbs, short to medium in length. Bolls are medium in size, running about 75 to a pound of seed cotton. In shape the boll is ovate, pointed and opens out very wide. Most bolls will contain as much as five locks. In maturity it is early to medium. The quality of the lint is unusually good, being longer than the average short staple and the per cent. of lint is very high, often running more than forty per cent. Price—Quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart, 20c.

Toole (Toole's Early Prolific)—This variety was originated about fifteen or sixteen years ago in the neighborhood of Augusta, Ga. It is a sport or a selection from Peterkin and resembles very much the King. The plants are of medium size, well supplied with limbs, none of which are barren. The variety is exceedingly prolific, boll small, requiring about eighty to a pound of seed cotton. The bolls are ovate, pointed, containing both four and five locks. The variety opens out very wide making it exceedingly easy to pick. The seed are very small, white to pale brown, and containing some darker shades of seed. The per cent. of lint is very high, often reaching forty per cent. The variety is extremely early, very little behind Kings but decidedly more productive than Kings.

This variety is especially recommended for boll weevil sections and where late planting is necessary. It is a very desirable variety for bottom lands or late situation where the later big boll sorts would not mature. Price of seed—quart, 10c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, quart 20c.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

We have accumulated a large stock of choice Cotton Seed for 1911, and can give our customers something fine if they will send their order in early enough. Most people wait too long to get the best stocks. Let us know how much you want and we will be glad to quote special prices.



OUR NEW BUILDING

We have been greatly handicapped in past years in not having the proper facilities for the conduct of our growing business, but we have at last overcome these difficulties. We have established a modern up-to-date retail store at 2018 First avenue, in the city of Birmingham, for the accommodation of those who visit Birmingham to trade in person. For our wholesale business and all other orders that reach us by mail to be shipped by freight, express or mail we have just completed, on our own property, a large brick and concrete building, two stories and basement, 75 x 182½ feet, giving us over forty thousand square feet of floor space. Our new building is located on the northeast corner of Avenue A and Twenty-third street, in the city of Birmingham, one block from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad freight depot, nine blocks from the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad freight depot, one block from the Southern and Mobile & Ohio Railroad, two blocks from the Seaboard Air Line, five blocks from the Alabama Great Southern, seven blocks from the Central of Georgia, eight blocks from the Illinois Central, eleven blocks from the Frisco Railroad. It will be noted that we are as conveniently located for shipping as any other house in Birmingham.

In this new building, which the Company owns, we will be able to carry everything we handle under one roof, and will be in position to fill all orders complete from one point, and thus dispatch all orders with promptness.

The above is a picture of our new building, but it does not give any one a correct idea of the magnitude and the inside equipment for the conduct of the business. It must be seen to be appreciated. We invite our customers or strangers to visit our plant and become acquainted with our methods and equipment for the transaction of a large seed business. All departments wide open—nothing to hide or conceal.

*We Sell Everything
that is Planted*

*AMZI GODDEN
SEED CO.*

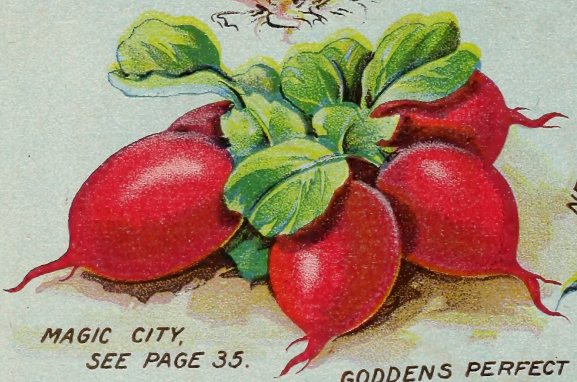
*BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA.*



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GODDEN'S PERFECT WHITE SPINE, SEE PAGE 19.

